

FBI

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XINHUA COMMENTARY ON UN DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON KAMPUCHEA

OW081302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

["Commentary: Two Opposing Draft Resolutions on Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA correspondent)--The five ASEAN countries, together with 20 other countries, formally submitted to the U.N. General Assembly on November 5 a draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea. The draft resolution appeals to all states to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and respect scrupulously the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Kampuchea. It especially calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. The just demands of many countries and public opinion are reflected in the draft resolution.

Earlier, the five ASEAN countries had made public the substance of the draft resolution. The Vietnamese authorities and their supporters had been stubbornly opposing these just demands and trying to prevent the countries concerned from putting forward this draft resolution. At first, they played various kinds of tricks to prevent the General Assembly from discussing the Kampuchean problem. Two months ago, when the ASEAN countries were discussing whether they should submit the question to the General Assembly, the Vietnamese authorities summoned the diplomatic envoys of the ASEAN countries in Hanoi with the threat that these countries would be committing an act of hostility against Vietnam who certainly would not react with courtesy if they should submit the draft resolution.

On the eve of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Soviet Union spread word that it would not raise the question of Kampuchean representation at the United Nations if the ASEAN countries did not call for a discussion of the Kampuchean situation at the General Assembly.

When the U.N. General Steering Committee discussed the agenda for the current session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union and Vietnam declared that they opposed the inclusion of the Kampuchean question in the agenda. When this question was finally placed on the agenda, they exerted pressure on the president of the General Assembly for a postponement of the discussion till December. But the General Assembly decided to discuss the problem on November 12 in spite of the pressure.

Under these circumstances, the Vietnamese authorities dished up their draft resolution on the Kampuchean situation on October 25 to counter the ASEAN proposal. The Kampuchean situation now seriously threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia has been created entirely by Vietnamese armed aggression under the support of the big-power hegemonists. Withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea is therefore a key to the Kampuchean problem. The Vietnamese authorities and their Kremlin masters, however, tried first to obstruct, and then to postpone, the discussion of the Kampuchean problem in the United Nations, and lastly they turned around and tried to be the first to submit a draft resolution. It is obvious that all their actions have been motivated by a fear of troop withdrawal.

The joint proposal of the five ASEAN states and other 20 countries calls on all the foreign troops in Kampuchea to withdraw immediately. Vietnam's draft resolution, however, claims that it has been "invited" to commit aggression in Kampuchea and that it is justifiable for Vietnam to hang on in Kampuchea.

In its draft resolution, Vietnam has the cheek to call upon "all states to refrain from any activity which could be detrimental to the exercise of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and to their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and which would constitute interference in their internal affairs". It even talks at length about the "basic principles" of the U.N. Charter. Its high-sounding phraseology is actually meant to outmatch the just aspirations of the five ASEAN countries and the absolute majority of other countries in the world. But everyone knows who is violating the "right to self-determination" of the Kampuchean people, who is trampling on their "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" and interfering in their internal affairs, and why a flagrant invader should now be calling for "non-interference" and the safeguarding of the "right to self-determination". Vietnam's draft resolution is based on the viewpoint that Hanoi's aggression upon Kampuchea, its occupation of the latter's land and its creation of a puppet regime in that country may all be considered as an exercise of "the right to self-determination" and are the "internal affairs" of Kampuchea which allow of no "intervention". Although Vietnam is intensifying its military aggression in Kampuchea to the point where the security of Thailand, ASEAN countries and the rest of the world is endangered, no one is allowed to say anything against it, as this would constitute an "action detrimental to the exercise of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination".

In short, the Vietnamese authorities can do whatever they like in Kampuchea, such as aggression, occupation, killing and looting, and no one including the U.N. should bring up the matter. One must not urge Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea for, in Hanoi's words, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are maintaining "a special relationship", and any problem between Vietnam and the other two countries is an "internal" problem in which no one should intervene. This is the essence of Vietnam's draft resolution.

The two draft resolutions represent two contrasting positions. Is it true that what The Vietnamese authorities have been doing in Kampuchea is their "internal affair" and the U.N. is not entitled to intervene in the matter? Is it right that other countries in the world should not declare their opposition, if any, to these acts of aggression which are threatening peace in Southeast Asia and Vietnam should not withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea? These questions will have to be answered--clearly as everyone hopes--in the debate on the Kampuchean problem at the coming U.N. General Assembly.

XINHUA CITES UN RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA, ANGOLA

OW030844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 2 (XINHUA)--A resolution strongly condemning South Africa's aggression against Angola was adopted by the U.N. Security Council this evening. The resolution calls upon the Government of South Africa to cease immediately all acts of aggression and provocation against Angola and forthwith to withdraw all its armed forces from there. It demands that South Africa scrupulously respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola. It also demands that South Africa desist forthwith from the utilization of Namibia, a territory which it illegally occupies, to launch acts of aggression against Angola and other neighbouring African states.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Security Council, the Chinese representative condemned the South African racist authorities for their armed aggression against Angola and other African states and reaffirmed China's support for the Namibian people and the frontline African states in their just struggle for national independence and against aggression.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

FANG YI MEETS U.S. PHYSICS JOURNALIST

OW081529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this afternoon with Dr. Gloria B. Lubkin, senior editor of the United States journal, PHYSICS TODAY. The journal is a well-known magazine in academic circles.

Vice-Premier Fang answered questions raised by Dr. Lubkin about China's scientific and technological development. Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was present. Dr. Lubkin arrived in Beijing on November 5 for a visit at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of China.

KANG SHIEN MEETS U.S. WESTINGHOUSE DELEGATION

OW071650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien today welcomed a visiting delegation from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation in the United States, and told them that a wide scope existed for cooperation between China and the corporation since a large number of old enterprises in China would undergo technical transformation. The delegation is led by Mr. D.D. Danforth, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the corporation.

He said that during their China tour, his delegation would deliver 20 technical reports to their Chinese counterparts on up-to-date technology and managerial experience.

Present at the meeting were Wang Ziyi, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, and Xiao Fangzhou, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

NANJING'S CHU JIANG ATTENDS ST. LOUIS SISTER CITY CEREMONY

OW021922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, November 2 (XINHUA)--The Chinese city of Nanjing and the U.S. city of St. Louis became sister cities at a ceremony held here this afternoon.

At the ceremony, Chu Jiang, chairman of the Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and James F. Conway, mayor of St. Louis, signed the protocol linking the two cities together as sister cities.

The purpose of linking the two cities, the protocol states, is to help promote friendship and mutual understanding between the people of the two countries and to further consolidate Sino-U.S. relations.

The protocol stipulates that extensive exchanges and cooperation will take place between the two cities based on the principle of mutual benefits and equality. These exchanges and cooperation occur in the fields of the economy, culture, education, sports, science and technology, city management and municipal construction.

The friendship delegation led by Mr. Conway arrived in Nanjing from Shanghai by train yesterday evening. They were entertained at a banquet hosted by the city revolutionary committee following their arrival.

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B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

XINHUA CITES U.S. CONGRESSMEN, OFFICIALS ON MILITARY SPENDING

OW030801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 2 (XINHUA)--Senator Sam Nunn (Democrat-Georgia) today called for at least a five per cent annual increase in the defense budget for fiscal 1981 through 1985 to "keep pace with an unparalleled Soviet military buildup and an increasingly aggressive Soviet intervention policy". He said that he cannot support ratification of the SALT II treaty in the absence of a firm, public commitment by the administration.

Addressing the Senate this morning, he said that since 1970 the Soviet Union has invested a total of 104 billion dollars more than the United States in military equipment and facilities, and 40 billion dollars more in research and development. "Soviet foreign policy, invigorated by this relentless military buildup and uncertain American response to it, is seeking to gain a strangle-hold over the economic foundations of Western prosperity and military power. This is the common denominator of Soviet activities in Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Afghanistan, elsewhere in Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia," he said.

It was disclosed here that Soviet military buildup has been going on steadily since the mid-1960's and it is spending 11 to 15 per cent of its GNP on military expenditures, which is one-fifth or two-fifths more than the U.S. military spending. Soviet annual increases have remained at about five per cent for the past 15 years.

The U.S. Senate has called for a three per cent increase in military spending over last year after accounting for inflation and proposed an arms budget of 141.2 billion dollars in appropriations with 130.6 billion in actual expenditures. On October 31, House and Senate conferees agreed after months of debate on the Senate figure on the appropriations but cut 700 million dollars from the actual spending.

During the debate over the past few months many White House and Pentagon officials and congressmen favored increases in military spending and a "stronger U.S. military establishment" out of growing concern about mounting Soviet military threat.

Secretary of Defence Harold Brown said recently, "The gap between the U.S. and Soviet defense expenditures cannot continue to expand without a dangerous tilt in the relevant balance of power and a weakening of the overall U.S. deterrent."

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David C. Jones stressed that he is more worried about U.S. security today than when he became chairman more than a year ago. Because of the "continued military buildup by the Soviet Union," he said, "there is a need for us to do more."

Senator Henry Jackson warned the Senate that Moscow's growing power could "mean an increasingly aggressive Soviet international policy."

BRIEFS

SHIP REPLICA TO U.S.--Shanghai, November 4--The Chinese container ship "Linjiang" carrying prefabricated parts of a slightly modified replica of a famous Suzhou building left Shanghai today for Hong Kong. The replica of the three-room Dian Chun Yi (study for late spring) in a renowned Suzhou garden is bound ultimately for the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. Today's voyage by the "Linjiang" is the first of her scheduled monthly sailings between Shanghai and Hong Kong. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW]

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

KOREAN REUNIFICATION SEMINAR IN GENEVA NOTED

OW082116 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, November 8 (XINHUA)--A seminar on the reunification of Korea and human rights in South Korea opened here today. The seminar was sponsored by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Committee of Jurists for the Democracy and human rights in South Korea and the International Committee of Liaison for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

In their speeches at this morning's discussion, the representatives of the above-mentioned three organizations traced back the historical background of the Korean problem and criticized the military presence of the United States in South Korea. They demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea and the people of Korea be left alone to decide their own destiny. They praised the efforts made by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in initiating the dialogue between the North and the South for the reunification.

Speaking at a press conference here yesterday, Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Committee of Liaison for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, condemned the South Korean regime for oppressing the people under its rule. The seminar is scheduled to end tomorrow.

SOUTH KOREAN DEMOCRATS DEMAND END OF DICTATORSHIP

OW081318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (XINHUA)--South Korean democrats demanded popular elections, release of political prisoners and abolition of dictatorship. It was reported that Yun Po-son, Kim Tae-chung and Ham Sok-hon, leaders of the National Federation for Democracy and National Unification, an anti-dictatorship organization, issued a joint statement on November 3. The statement says that Pak Chong-hui's death is the result of the 18-year-old people's struggle against corruption and his one-man dictatorship.

They strongly demanded all-round abolition of one-man dictatorship, establishment of democratic and constitutional order, guarantee of the people's right to live, an earliest possible end to the "emergency martial law", assurance of freedom of political activities, immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and lifting of the order putting Democrats under house arrest.

In an interview with newsmen on November 5, president of the "Sinmin" party Kim Yong-sam called for free elections in South Korea. He demanded that the authorities set some 1,000 political prisoners free.

GU MU MEETS WITH JAPANESE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK DELEGATION

OW081602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Mr Mitio Takeuchi, governor of the Export and Import Bank of Japan, and his party. Governor Takeuchi and his party arrived in Beijing on November 5 at the invitation of the People's Bank of China for consultations on further cooperation and relations between the two banks. They will also make a tour of China. Vice-Premier Gu briefed the Japanese guests on the current situation in China's finances and economic construction. Present at the meeting were Pu Ming, president of the Chinese People's Bank and its deputy president Cui Ping. Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida was also present.

RADIO COMMENTARY QUESTIONS AIM OF SOVIET FLEET CALL AT HAIPHONG

OW081149 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Current events commentary: "They Know It Very Well"]

[Text] A Soviet Far East fleet will shortly visit the Vietnamese port of Haiphong ostensibly to mark the first anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty. However, everyone knows the real purpose of this visit. A year ago, shortly after this treaty was signed, the Vietnamese authorities, relying on this treaty that has the form of a military alliance and on the Soviet Union's support, launched a large-scale war of aggression against Kampuchea. They also relentlessly deployed military forces at the Sino-Vietnamese border area and ceaselessly carried out armed provocations against China. At that time, Soviet warships and aircraft also moved south to give them support.

Now, 1 year after the signing of the treaty, at a time when the Vietnamese authorities are launching a dry season offensive in Kampuchea and threatening Thailand, Soviet warships are losing no time in visiting Vietnam. From this close coordination, one can see that Vietnam's aggression and expansion in the Indochinese and Southeast Asian regions are part and parcel of the Soviet Union's global strategy and that Vietnam is a real Cuba in the east.

The Soviet Union and Vietnamese authorities are respectively resorting to gunboat diplomacy and shelling of Thailand to celebrate the first anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty--a new way of celebration. One does not know, however, whether they are celebrating their glorious feats of aggression and expansion recorded under the protection of this treaty over the past year or motivating one another to get out of the quagmire [doong] vleen nhau coos ngoi leen khoir vungx laayf]. This they know very well.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA'S U.N. DELEGATE HITS SRV AT PRESS CONFERENCE

OW090258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, November 8 (XINHUA)--"To ensure the survival of the people and nation of Kampuchea and to prevent the extension of the war to Southeast Asia, it is urgent for the international community to take concrete measures in order to compel the Vietnamese troops to totally and immediately withdraw from Kampuchea," declared Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations, at a press conference held here today.

In addition to massacring Kampuchean people by tanks, machine guns and other barbarous means, he said, the Vietnamese government "is creating deliberately famine in Kampuchea, as the most cynical weapon of war against our people, in order to realize its annexation of Kampuchea."

"Up to now, more than 500,000 Kampuchean people have already died of starvation and many millions of Kampuchean people are on the verge of starvation," he said. "Moreover," he noted, "The Vietnamese occupying forces bring their families to Kampuchea and force the people to feed them. In many places, each Kampuchean family must feed and house 4 or 5 Vietnamese soldiers."

Turning to the Pledging Conference for Emergency Relief to Kampuchean People, he expressed thanks to the U.N. secretary general, friendly countries and humanitarian organizations for the efforts and contributions to the relief. But he stressed that this humanitarian relief should be "dispatched and distributed efficiently, directly and impartially under international control, and not be diverted by the Vietnamese invaders to serve instead to strengthen the Vietnamese troops of aggression in massacring more Kampuchean people."

XINHUA CITES VODK COMMENTARY ON UN RESOLUTION

OW090750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea indicates in a commentary today that the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea welcome and support the draft resolution on the situation in Kampuchea submitted to the U.N. General Assembly by the five ASEAN nations and 20 other countries. In face of Hanoi's brutal aggression in Kampuchea, the United Nations is duty-bound to safeguard world peace and maintain the independence, sovereignty and peace of all its member states, says the commentary. Now it is high time for the United Nations to play its role, it adds. The commentary urges the U.N. meeting on the situation of Kampuchea on November 12 to take effective measures to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally.

PRC RED CROSS TO AID KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES IN THAILAND

OW081911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--The Red Cross Society of China has decided to donate medicine and food to assist Thailand in providing relief to Kampuchean refugees in the country. The supplies shipped from Shanghai will reach Bangkok soon. The Red Cross Society of China said in a message to the Red Cross Society of Thailand dated November 5, "knowing that there are large numbers of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, this society has deep sympathy for their plight. In order to assist Thailand in providing relief to Kampuchean refugees, the Red Cross Society of China has decided to contribute 3,491 kilograms of medicine, 12,972 kilograms of canned food and 18,121 metres of cloth and hereby request your society to distribute them among Kampuchean refugees."

XINHUA REPORTS MRS CARTER'S ARRIVAL IN THAILAND

OW081919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, November 8 (XINHUA)--Mrs. Rosalynn Carter, first lady of the United States, arrived here this evening by the U.S. President's special plane on a two-day informal visit to Thailand.

In a brief arrival statement, she said that she had come to Thailand on behalf of her husband to express concerns of all the Americans for the sufferings of the people in this part of the world. The United States, she said, appreciated the generosity shown by the Thai Government to the suffering people. Mrs. Carter is accompanied by 39 American officials. During her stay in Thailand, she is expected to be given an audience by the king and queen of Thailand, and will have discussions with Prime Minister Kriangsak and other Thai high-ranking officials.

Mrs. Carter's itinerary includes a trip to two refugee camps near the Thai-Kampuchean border and another in the northeast of the country.

XINHUA CITES AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON SOVIET RELATIONS

OW071855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

["Afghan Foreign Minister Denies Cool Down of Afghan-Soviet Relations"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 6 (XINHUA)--"Differences have arisen" between Afghanistan's new regime and the Soviet Union, according to Western news agency and press reports recently. However, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Wali said in a statement in Kabul on November 4 that Afghan-Soviet relations "are being strengthened day by day".

REUTER reported on October 28, "The Afghanistan Government has also demanded the recall of Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Puzanov". THE DAILY TELEGRAPH of Britain said yesterday that "an invitation to visit Moscow to discuss the growing Moslem rebellion and other matters has been declined by President Hafizollah Amin of Afghanistan". It reported that "President Amin is suspicious of Russian intentions, mainly because he had ousted Taraki, their appointed leader" and that "hoping to pre-empt any Russian designs, President Amin hurriedly reorganised his central committee".

The report said: "First evidence of a split" between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union appeared at a meeting on October 6 between Foreign Minister Wali and Eastern European countries' ambassadors based in Kabul. It added that these ambassadors were summoned to receive an explanation of the September 14 shooting events in the presidential palace. Wali told them that the Soviet ambassador was in former president Taraki's office on the day when the events took place. Amin was reluctant to meet Taraki when the latter summoned him through a phone call, and yet, the Soviet ambassador then assured Amin of safe conduct. Amin was fired on after he entered the presidential palace. However, he managed to escape. Supporters on each of the two sides exchanged fire. Taraki fell victim in the shootout, and all his posts were then taken over by Amin.

Reporting on the incident, English paper THE GUARDIAN said on October 29 that the coup "apparently backfired and the wrong man was killed" and "the direct involvement of the Soviet Union has become clearer". An AFP report said that there is little doubt that Moscow had preferred "to back Taraki's moderate stance" and tried to remove Amin but did not succeed. A DPA report revealed that on his visit to Moscow on September 10, Taraki was warned by the Soviet side "of an attempt to push him aside". All this showed that the shootout incident in Kabul on September 14 was engineered exclusively by Moscow, only with the wrong man killed. After Amin took power, the Soviet Union has to accept a fait accompli and recognize the new regime.

It was reported that since the change-over of leadership in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has further tightened its control over the country. Troop movements took place along The Soviet-Afghan border. Over a dozen of Soviet combat units in company strength entered Afghanistan and took over Begram airport west of the capital. The United States, which has long been brooding on the tightened Soviet control over Afghanistan, time and again warned the Soviet Union not to interfere in Afghanistan's internal affairs and declared that it "cannot stand by idly" over the Soviet military escalation in that country.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

On November 4, a REUTER report quoted Foreign Minister Wali as telling the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: "We have friendly, brotherly relations with the Soviet Union and they are being strengthened day by day." "Afghanistan wanted good political relations with the U.S.," Wali added. The report said that Foreign Minister Wali neither confirmed nor denied "reports that the Soviet ambassador to Kabul was being recalled," but added, "a change of ambassador was not something unusual."

BHUTAN'S KING OPPOSES SRV AGGRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW090206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 5 Nov--Druk-yul: In an interview with a REUTER reporter, Maharaja Jigme Singye Wangchuk said that Bhutan opposes Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. The king said: "The government of the Kingdom of Bhutan maintains that we should firmly uphold our stand against Vietnam. We hold that occupation of another country's territory by means of overt aggression is unacceptable by the government of any sovereign state." At the conference of the heads of nonaligned countries held in Havana recently, Bhutan supported the lawful seat of democratic Kampuchea.

INDIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW071655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, November 7 (XINHUA)--President Sanjiva Reddy of India received Chen Chaoyuan, the outgoing Chinese Ambassador, and had a friendly talk with him this morning. Both expressed the wish for further improvement of relations between the two countries. Deputy Prime Minister Y.B. Chavan also received the ambassador and had a friendly talk with him at noon today.

SRI LANKA-BANGLADESH JOINT COMMUNIQUE REVIEWED

OW071655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, November 7 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman and Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene "stressed the need for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea with a view to restoring peace in the region and avoiding the risk of widening and escalating the conflict," said a Sri Lanka-Bangladesh joint communique issued here today at the end of President Rahman's three-day state visit.

The communique said, "The two leaders expressed their concern about the situation in Southeast Asia and its adverse effects on peace and stability in the region." "The two presidents noted with satisfaction the fruitful efforts of the countries of South Asia, which are all non-aligned, towards increasing cooperation among themselves and contributing positively to peace and stability in the region," it said. It noted, "The two leaders stressed the need for strict adherence to the basic principles and objectives of the non-aligned movement as a vital and important instrument for peace and progress in the world."

"The two presidents reaffirmed their support for the objective of the declaration for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and they affirmed their commitment to work for the success of the conference on the Indian Ocean which will take place in 1981." The two presidents also "expressed their full support for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and justice." An agreement on economic and technical co-operation and an agreement on shipping were signed between Bangladesh and Sri Lanka early this morning.

PRC ACADEMICIAN ASSESSES HUA GUOFENG'S EUROPEAN TOUR

OW081805 Beijing in English to Europe 2030 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] In the next few minutes you will hear a talk by (Shi Gu), a leading functionary of the World Politics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He talks about the significance of Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng's successful visit to four West European countries.

Premier Hua Guofeng has now successfully wound up his visit to four Western European countries. As a researcher in the field of world politics, I feel particularly pleased about the success of Premier Hua's visit. I think it is a visit of historical significance. It has promoted mutual understanding and friendship between China and France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy. The trip has broadened prospects for cooperation and exchanges between China and Western Europe in the political, economic, trade, scientific and technological and cultural spheres. It has also helped promote the cause of world peace. The visit will benefit China's drive to realize the four modernizations, as well as affecting future developments in the world situation.

China and Western Europe are both areas with a long culture and history. Although China is thousands of miles away from Western Europe, the two areas share common goals. As stated by Premier Hua at the airport in Paris developments in the international situation have made us keenly aware that the basic interests of the peoples of Asia and Europe are closely linked.

Today's world is growing more turbulent. The hegemonists are on the offensive. They are stepping up implementation of their global strategy. Therefore, the most urgent task confronting the people of various countries is to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace and stability.

It was against this international backdrop that Premier Hua visited the four Western European countries and exchanged views with their respective government leaders of future developments in the world situation. I noted with satisfaction that Western Europe has embarked upon a new program to unify and strengthen itself. Within the last 20 years the European Economic Community was established and developed into the second strongest economic power in the world. Obviously a united and powerful Western Europe can play an important role in world affairs. Western Europe is becoming an increasingly important factor in safeguarding peace and security in both Europe and the world as a whole.

China wishes to see a united and powerful Europe. The Western European countries hope that China will become strong and prosperous. In the past the Chinese people were subjected to the sufferings of war, and this made them cherish peace all the more. In order to implement the four modernizations, China needs a long-term peaceful international environment. The cornerstone of China's foreign policy is to make every effort to delay the outbreak of world war and preserve peace. We are simply being frank when we tell people that today's world is not stable and the international situation is moving toward tension and lack of tranquility instead of toward stability and detente. We are not being sensational, rather we base our assumptions on facts.

As researchers in world politics we must proceed from reality, however, we do not feel helpless in confronting reality. We have always maintained that it is possible to delay the outbreak of war and preserve world peace so long as peace-loving countries and people are united. We must take effective measures to check the hegemonists' aggression and expansion.

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Europe was a major battlefield of both world wars. Having experienced the catastrophes of war they realize the importance of safeguarding national independence and opposing wars of aggression. Farsighted personages in Europe have become increasingly aware of the seriousness of a military confrontation in Europe. The disastrous consequences of the 1938 Munich agreement remains fresh in their minds. They know that appeasement will never win peace. These people strongly believe that Western Europe should face reality, be on the alert and adopt effective policies to strengthen defense and promote unity among Western European countries.

They also think that Western Europe should continue its dialog and cooperation with Third World countries. This view point is widely accepted and welcomed by the peoples of various countries since it accords with the course of antihegemonism and will benefit world peace and stability.

The success of Premier Hua's visit to four Western European countries has opened a new stage in the friendship and cooperation between China and Western Europe. The new developments between China and Western Europe will undoubtedly promote the cause of world peace and have a farreaching influence on international developments in the 80's.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON NATIONAL SECURITY

OW081920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Paris, November 7 (XINHUA)--France would make an effort "to maintain the volume and quality of its force of national dissuasion at the level of credibility which corresponds to the demands of its right to security", French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet stressed here today.

The foreign minister was speaking to the National Assembly on the government policy on national security, disarmament and others.

Mr. Francois-Poncet said, "France intends to preserve the independence of the national dissuasion force and that is why it will not participate in the negotiations being considered within the framework of SALT III."

Referring to the convocation of a conference on disarmament in Europe, the French foreign minister said, "The question is, starting from the adoption of a coherent series of measures of confidence, to prepare to hold, at the second stage, veritable negotiations on the limitation and reduction of conventional weapons on our continent."

On France's policy towards Africa, he said that his country's aid for the development of Africa has reached 6,000 million francs every year. In addition, France has sponsored the dialogue between the south and north and among European, African and Arab countries.

VICE PREMIER GU MU RECEIVES FRENCH ECONOMIST

OW021924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu this afternoon met French economist Professor Tibor Mende, and answered his questions concerning China's joint ventures with foreign countries and her foreign trade.

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SWISS MEDIA EXPOSE KGB ACTIVITIES

OW030914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, November 2 (XINHUA)--Television Suisse Romande in its programme, "Temps Present", last night showed a documentary film produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) exposing the Soviet KGB activities both in Geneva and New York.

Swiss viewers saw on the TV screen evidences provided by Western anti-espionage agencies that KGB has been using various means to engage in spying in the United Nations' offices in the two cities. In an interview with the BBC, Arkadiy Shevchenko, a Soviet citizen and former U.N. assistant secretary general who defected to the West, described KGB's activities in the United Nations and identified a number of KGB high officers working as U.N. officials.

The paper, TRIBUNE DE LAUSANNE, carried reports today and yesterday on KGB's spying activities in Geneva. Yesterday's report said that for the Soviet Union "the U.N. and its affiliated organizations in the West represent an outpost of great importance." "Geneva is Western city which has the greatest number of Soviet agents in proportion to the number of inhabitants," the paper said. Quoting Western secret services, it said that among the 300 Soviet functionaries in the U.N. and other international organizations in Geneva, some 100 are working either for KGB or for GRU (the Soviet military espionage service). They are collaborating in Geneva with another 50 agents in the Soviet consulate, about 130 spies from other Soviet-bloc countries and some 100 agents of Swiss and other nationalities who are paid by and working for KGB in Switzerland or in the U.N. delegations of different countries.

LUXEMBOURG FOREIGN MINISTER WARNS OF SOVIET MISSILE THREAT

OW081745 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Brussels, November 7 (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Gaston Thorn yesterday warned in the chamber of deputies that Soviet sophisticated missiles are aimed at Europe, according to a report from Luxembourg.

He said the guiding principle of his country's foreign policy, which has not changed for years, "is participation in such vast organizations as the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union, the Netherlands-Belgian-Luxembourg Union, the EEC and the Council of Europe, organizations which are capable of assuring us necessary support for maintaining our political and economic independence; and membership in the Atlantic Alliance, which is a guarantee for our security; and maintaining correct and friendly relations if possible with other countries in the world within the framework of the United Nations and on a bilateral level."

He noted that the grand duke's visits to China and other countries not long ago were made in light of this guiding principle.

Speaking of nuclear weapons, Thorn said: "I believe it is necessary to start from a simple fact; at present the Soviet Union possesses the modern SS-20 missiles which are targeted at Europe and whose range cannot, however, reach the United States. But so far, the Atlantic Alliance has no equivalent weapons deployed in Europe." He pointed out that it is imperative to ensure a satisfactory balance in every principal sector of arms. Thorn said that detente should be durable. However, "This will not deter us and our allies from being extremely attentive to events effecting our security," he said.

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FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG HUA VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

Conversation With Tito

OW081728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 8 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav President J. Tito received and had a long cordial conversation with the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Bugojno this morning. Huang Hua conveyed Comrade Hua Guofeng's greetings to the Yugoslav president and briefed him on the Chinese premier's recent visit to the four West European countries.

President Tito expressed his thanks for this and asked Huang Hua to give his regards to Comrade Hua Guofeng. They also exchanged views on the current international situation, particularly on the issue of establishing a new world economic order and further development of Chinese-Yugoslav friendly relations and cooperation.

Belgrade Banquet

OW081548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 7 (XINHUA)--Imperialism and colonialism, both in old or new pattern, as well as other forms of external domination and hegemonism have persisted in the world and incessantly created hotbeds of new crisis, said Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at the banquet he gave in honor of Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, at the house of the Federal Executive Council this evening.

In his toast, Vrhovec said: "Although the world is faced with many contradictions and problems, there are inspiring signs for the world's people. The determination of the people of various countries to win freedom and independence has gained in strength. Their desire has become stronger to lead their own way of life and take an active part in world affairs without outside interference."

He said that Yugoslavia is deeply concerned about the aggravated crisis in Middle East, Southeast Asia and southern Africa because it has brought great danger to these areas and the world. He stressed that it is a dangerous and impermissible act for any country to employ military intervention and foreign interference and impose the policy of fait accompli upon other countries as a means of solution.

He added that Yugoslavia supports every effort to settle Kampuchean problems by peaceful means. First of all, foreign troops must withdraw from Kampuchea and conditions be created so that the Kampuchean people will be able to choose their own government and determine their internal development and way of living without external interference. Yugoslavia is concerned about the destiny of the Kampuchean people who are suffering from disasters. He said Yugoslavia believed that safeguarding the independence and security of all countries in this region will greatly contribute to peace and stability in this area.

In his toast Foreign Minister Huang Hua said, "We highly value the positive role played in the international affairs by non-aligned, socialist Yugoslavia and the new and outstanding contributions made by President Tito to world peace and the cause of progress." "Thanks to the concerted effort of Yugoslavia and the majority of non-aligned countries, the sixth non-aligned summit persisted in the correct course and fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement, safeguarded its unity and frustrated the plot of division and sabotage," the Chinese foreign minister stressed.

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"We are convinced and sincerely hope that with the joint efforts of Yugoslavia and many other non-aligned states, the movement will, as in the past, overcome difficulties and obstacles on the way of its advance and play a still greater role in the struggle to maintain world peace and justice and in the cause of establishing a new international economic order."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said, "The exchange of historic visits made by President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng ushered in a new period of all-round development of the Sino-Yugoslavia relations. These relations are steadily growing along the course and principles charted by the top leaders of the two countries." "Sino-Yugoslavia friendship has taken roots in the hearts of the two peoples," the Chinese foreign minister said. "We are sure that their friendly and cooperative ties will have steady and all-round advance in all the fields. This not only accords with the common aspirations of the peoples of China and Yugoslavia and is in the interest of socialist construction of the two countries but also is important and beneficial to the maintenance of world peace."

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

TITO COMMENTS ON VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW041850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, November 4 (XINHUA)--President Tito said today that Yugoslavia and Romania "are resolved to further develop cooperation in all domains, and will continue to promote the already very successful cooperation between the two parties and in the political, cultural, scientific and other fields." President Tito made the statement at the Belgrade airport upon returning from his visit to Romania.

President Tito said, "the visit to Romania has fully proved the genuine friendly relations which are imbued with mutual respect and trust between the two countries. The Yugoslav-Romanian relationships, from any point of view, can be regarded as an example for good neighbourhood. Not only is it of great importance to the two countries, but also to the security and cooperation in Europe, especially in the Balkan region."

President Tito said, "We are determined to make efforts to check armament race in the world in general, and in Europe in particular. We welcome all proposals in this respect."

ZHOU WEIZHI ATTENDS ROMANIAN ORCHESTRA'S PERFORMANCE IN BEIJING

OW081740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--The "George Enescu" Philharmonic Orchestra won the hearts of the audience with its unique style of rendering Beethoven's Symphony No. Five in C Major and "Romanian Rhapsody No. 2" by George Enescu at its final performance in Beijing this evening. The Romanian multi-national prize winner orchestra, named after the famous Romanian composer, was conducted by meritorious artist Iosif Conta.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture, Zhou Weizhi and chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association, Lu Ji were present, together with Panait Lefter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy, and other members of the embassy.

BEIJING RADIO NOTES KHOMEYNI REFUSAL TO MEET CLARK

OW090926 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Iran's religious leader Khomeyni yesterday made a statement in Qom, saying he refuses to meet with the U.S. representatives and also forbids members of the Revolutionary Council and other officials to meet with them. He said: Only after the United States agrees to extradite the former Shah Pahlavi and stop espionage activities against Iran can the two sides begin negotiations. Khomeyni expressed support for the action of Iranian students in seizing the U.S. Embassy, but he appealed to the students not to kill the American hostages.

IRAN TO REDUCE NATURAL GAS EXPORTS TO USSR

OW071702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 7 (XINHUA)--The export of Iranian natural gas to the Soviet Union will be reduced in the next five years, announced operational deputy director of the National Gas Company of Iran Haycaz Badalian, according to newspaper reports here today.

27 million cubic meters of natural gas are produced a year in Iran, of which one million cubic meters are used by the company's installations, 13 million for internal consumption and another 13 million exported to the Soviet Union, Haycaz Badalian said. The export of natural gas to the Soviet Union will be reduced because priority will be given to internal consumption, he added. It was said negotiations between the two countries are under way, and the price of natural gas exported to the Soviet Union will be raised.

EGYPTIAN PAPER CITED ON SOVIET RED SEA THREAT

OW081751 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, November 8 (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Union is stepping up its penetration into South Yemen in order to use the latter as its base to control the Red Sea," points out the EGYPTIAN GAZETTE in an editorial today. Stressing that South Yemen has a "commanding position at the mouth of the Red Sea," the editorial says "If the Soviet adventure in the Horn of Africa is successful, ships will only be able to pass through the Bab al-Mandab Straits with the acquiescence of Moscow."

The danger of Soviet control over an international waterway was perceived in the West long ago, the editorial says. Particularly worrying is the Soviet Union's renewed interest in this area.

XINHUA VIEWS ISRAELI CABINET CHANGES, DOMESTIC CRISIS

OW081749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin reshuffled his cabinet yesterday, according to reports from Tel Aviv.

Simcha Ehrlich who has resigned as finance minister, becomes second deputy prime minister, a new post in the cabinet. The post of foreign minister remains vacant following the resignation of Moshe Dayan. The portfolio will be taken over by Begin himself for the time being.

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For some time the Begin cabinet has faced a grave political and economic crisis. Dayan's resignation on October 21 has brought the contradictions within the ruling clique into the open. His resignation was followed by the supreme court ruling on the dismantling of a Jewish settlement on the West Bank of the Jordan and the five motions of no-confidence put forward by the opposition Labour Party and some small parties.

The Begin government's policy of aggression and expansion has brought disaster upon the Israeli people whose standard of living has sharply declined due to surging inflation. Many workers have gone on strike demanding wage increases. Tens of thousands of Israelis rallied in Tel Aviv on October 20, denouncing Begin's reactionary policy.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW090306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, November 8 (XINHUA)--Syrian Premier Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Chinese Ambassador Lu Weizhao here this evening.

During the meeting, they exchanged views on the strengthening of the two countries' relations and the current Middle East situation.

REPORTAGE ON PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION IN SYRIA

Meeting With Premier

OW090308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, November 8 (XINHUA)--Syrian Premier Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received in his office here this evening Huang Zhen, leader of the visiting cultural delegation of the Chinese Government, and its deputy leader Zhou Erfu and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Premier al-Halabi said, "We are willing to develop not only cultural relations but also overall relations of friendly cooperation with China. This is because we have set a high value on the principled stand of China."

Huang Zhen said, "The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arabian peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and expansion."

Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador to Syria Lu Weizhao. The Chinese delegation arrived here on November 3.

Cultural Pact Signing

OW090744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Damascus, November 8 (XINHUA)--The three-year plan (1979-1981) to implement a Sino-Syrian cultural cooperation treaty was signed here this afternoon by Huang Zhen, Chinese minister of culture and head of the Chinese Government cultural delegation, and Zuhayr Mashariqah, Syrian minister of education.

At the signing ceremony, the Syrian minister of education said that this plan is a step toward further developing friendly relations between China and Syria.

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Huang Zhen said that the signing of this plan will greatly promote not only bilateral cultural relations but also the relations between the two countries in all fields.

The implementation plan stipulates that the two countries will cooperate in the fields of education, culture and art, and journalism including providing scholarships for each others' students, exchanges of journalists and delegations and of materials and experiences.

After the signing ceremony, Zuhayar Mashariqah, member of regional leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and minister of education of Syria, gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation.

KUWAITI WEEKLY ARTICLE ON YEMEN-SOVIET TREATY CITED

OW090850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, November 8 (XINHUA)--The Kuwaiti weekly AL-YAQDHA carried an article in its latest issue, describing the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between South Yemen and the Soviet Union as one "serving mainly the Soviet strategic objective".

The article says, "The treaty provides the Soviet bear with a foothold in the southern flank of the Arab region, thus opening the door for international rivalry to enter the Gulf and the Arab peninsula."

Therefore, the article goes on to say, "It harms the interests of countries in these regions who are trying their utmost to drive all foreign interferences out of these regions." "The treaty also creates a danger for the gulf, the Arab peninsula, the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa," the article adds.

The treaty "gives the Soviet Union a key to control the lifeline of the West." The article says, adding, "The Soviet Union badly needs such a strategic area to strengthen its position in the global rivalry."

JI PENGFEI GIVES BANQUET FOR ZAIRIAN GUESTS

OW081556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--A banquet in honour of a delegation of the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire was given here this evening by Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The delegation is led by Kithima bin Ramazani, executive secretary of the Political Bureau of the movement. Both Vice-Premier Ji and Mr. Ramazani proposed toasts at the banquet to the continuing development of friendship between the parties and peoples of China and Zaire.

Mr. Kabengele Mpuashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zairese Embassy in China, attended the banquet. Also present on the occasion were Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department, Zhao Zhenqing, deputy head of the organization department of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. and Song Zhenting, dean of the party school of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation arrived in Beijing this morning on a friendly visit. They were welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei.

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XINHUA INTERVIEWS DJIBOUTI PRIME MINISTER ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW081724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Djibouti, November 7 (XINHUA)--Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gcurad Hamadou declared here today that his government followed a genuine policy of non-alignment and adhered to a policy of exchange and cooperation with all countries and of non-inter-vention in the internal affairs of other countries.

He said this during an interview with XINHUA conducted in the prime minister's office.

He said that the Republic of Djibouti would endeavour to follow a genuine policy of peace and neutrality. "Peace is precious and we want peace. We do not want involvement in wars which will be instigated by the others operating behind the screen," he added.

The Soviet Union has supplied a lot of artillery pieces, armoured cars and other weapons to some African countries. "The Republic of Djibouti does not want these things because they cannot serve as our daily food," he pointed out.

Commenting on the current precarious situation in the Red Sea region, he said that as in some other places in the world, there would have been no outbreak of hostilities in the Red Sea region had it not been for the rivalry of the two superpowers. "There will be no war in our area unless the superpowers instigate it," he added.

Referring to the present situation in the Middle East, he said: "The core of the Middle East issue is the Palestinian problem. There will be no peace in the Middle East, as long as there is no genuine solution to the Palestinian problem."

PRC SPECIAL ENVOY ATTENDS ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Military Parade

OW021829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Algiers, November 1 (XINHUA)--A grand civilian and military parade was held here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution. President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian leaders reviewed the parade.

Among the foreign guests attending the celebration were executive chairman of the Organization of African Unity and Liberian President William Tolbert, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat, Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Special envoy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and Minister of Public Health Qian Xinzhong, and the Chinese military delegation headed by Liu Zhijian were also present on the occasion.

Led by 10 motor-cyclists holding portraits of martyrs of the revolution, the parade was composed of 20,000 people of the National Liberation Army veterans, youth, peasants, women and workers. President Chadli Bendjedid offered a reception in the evening in honour of the foreign guests.

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Reception by Algerian President

OW041652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Algiers, November 4 (XINHUA)--Bendjedid Chadli, president of Algeria and secretary-general of the party of the National Liberation Front, received Qian Xinzong, special envoy of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, here today.

Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia was present on the occasion.

The Chinese special envoy came here to attend the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolutionary day at the invitation of the party of the National Liberation Front and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria.

8 Nov Departure

OW081908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Algiers, November 8 (XINHUA)--Qian Xinzong, special envoy of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chinese Government and minister of health, left here this noon after attending celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front and minister of health, saw him off at the airport. The Chinese envoy visited Guelma and Mascara where he was warmly received by local leaders.

PRC MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES ALGERIA FOR HOME

OW052125 Beijing XINHUA in English 2116 GMT 5 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Algiers, November 5 (XINHUA)--The Chinese military delegation led by Liu Zhijian left here for home this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian National Day.

The delegation was seen off by Lahcene Soufi, minister of justice and member of the Central Committee of the party of the National Liberation Front, and Cherif, director of foreign relations of the National Defence Ministry.

During their stay in Algeria, Liu Zhijian and members of the delegation met with Kasdi Merbah, member of the Political Bureau of the party of the National Liberation Front and secretary-general of the Ministry of National Defence.

XINHUA CITES ANGOLA ON CRIMES OF SOUTH AFRICAN INVADERS

OW021448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA)--The political bureau of the MPLA-party of Labour yesterday issued a statement condemning the South African racist troops that invaded and committed sabotage in the southern areas of Angola, according to an Angolan radio report from Luanda.

The statement said that on October 28, some 150 South African commandos were airlifted 200 kilometres deep into Angolan territory by 11 helicopters. They landed in Port Alexandre and other places and committed a number of terrorist and sabotaging acts. 20 Angolans lost their lives as victims of the invasion at Serra da Leba. The invaders destroyed some sections of the Mocamedes railway, a railway tunnel in Serra da Leba and four bridges on the Mocamedes-Lubango road. The statement urged the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations to denounce the new crimes committed by the Pretoria regime.

BEIJING RADIO NOTES CHINESE ROLE IN LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY

PY080120 Beijing in Spanish to South American 2300 GMT 6 Nov 79 PY

[Commentary entitled: "Chinese Workers in Latin American History"]

[Text] When discussing the friendship between the Chinese people and the Latin American peoples, we are automatically reminded of those first Chinese who arrived in the south of the American continent and their contributions to that region.

Before mentioning the arrival of Chinese workers to the American continent, it must be noted that China and the Philippines maintained active trade many years before the Spanish settlers opened a commercial route in 1575 with sailboats between Manila, the Philippines, and Acapulco, Mexico. Consequently, since Manila has converted into a free port, the precious Chinese fabrics and handicrafts were continuously exported to Latin America, thus enriching the life of the local populace and increasing their understanding toward the PRC. Corn, tobacco, tomatoes and sweet potatoes, which were framed by Indians in Latin America, were sent to China and farmed there. At that time, the Mexican currency in particular, had a wide circulation in China, and this encouraged the emigration of Chinese people.

With the development of trade, the Chinese arrived on the American continent in gradually greater numbers. By 1585 there were already the first signs of Chinese people in Mexico, and in 1335 the Chinese opened barber shops in Mexico.

However, the first massive emigration of Chinese to Latin America took place through the traffic of Chinese workers under contract. At the beginning of the 19th century, Latin American countries won their political independence and entered a new development period. These countries were able to develop their national autonomy but their main economic sectors were still controlled by international capital. At that time, the tropical plantations in Latin America had to be exploited and expanded. Moreover, the guano on the islands off the coast of Peru and the tin and copper mines in the Andes were waiting to be exploited. With the objective of exploiting natural resources, the settlers from Western Europe hastened to build railroads and the Panama Canal to unite the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Therefore, during this period, the developing Latin American region urgently needed cheap manual labor, but the problem was where to find it.

The Western colonialists (?turned) their greedy eyes to the east. It was because of this that countries such as China and India, countries with backward economies and large populations, became inexhaustible sources of cheap manual labor.

These historic conditions enabled Chinese workers under contract to arrive in Latin America. Before the Opium War in 1840, hundreds of Chinese workers were taken to the island of Trinidad, Brazil, after this war, as capitalist powers entered China. The naturally self-sufficient Chinese economy began to deteriorate. This caused the bankruptcy of a large number of peasants and craftsmen. Because of this situation some of these people were forced to flee the country to survive. Of this continent, 300,000 Chinese went to Latin America. Chinese workers were crowded in coolie boats and during their voyage they were subjected to all kinds of tortures. It was not an exaggeration when people referred to those ships as floating wells. Once they disembarked in Latin America, Chinese workers endured a life of slavery and experienced, with the poor, a life filled with pain and difficulty.

The common destinies helped the Chinese coolies and Latin American workers to establish a close tie. The Chinese worked and struggled together with the native people. They established a deep friendship and contributed to the production and development of Latin America.

In the sugarcane plantations, in the sugar mills and in the cigarette factories of Cuba, Trinidad, Guyana and other countries, the Chinese workers were not only an important labor source but they also promoted the [words indistinct] reform. Moreover, they were experts in rice farming--something which they were able to make popular. In the mid 1800's, exports of guano and agricultural products became an important factor within the Peruvian economy. The 100,000 Chinese workers who were brought to this country were an important production source. In some regions, the Chinese were more than 60 percent of the total population. This is why foreign tourists who [words indistinct] throughout the Peruvian seacoast believed they were visiting farmlands in Asia. The exploitation of guano in the coastal regions of Peru was done for a long time by the Chinese workers.

During the 1860's Peru started to extend its railroad lines from Cusco to Juliaca and from Arequipa to Lima. Some stretches of railroad had to go through (?dangerous) Andean Mountain regions, some of which were 4,700 meters above sea level. The Chinese workers and the indigenous labor force experienced untold hardships, but they were able to build those trans-Andean railroads.

(?The sweat of the) Chinese workers also helped in the production of saltpeter in northern Chile.

At the beginning of the last century [words indistinct] 1903-14 in the building of the railroad and the canal in Panama. The immense cost paid by Chinese workers will be perpetuated with these works in the memory of the Latin American people.

After their contracts expired, Chinese workers established themselves in (?the cities). In so doing they became one of first contingent of Chinese settlers in Latin America.

Throughout the years of contact, the Chinese and the people of Latin America have established friendly and brotherly ties. Real-life experiences made the Chinese settlers understand that their own destinies depended on the destinies of the peoples of Latin America. When the Latin American nations struggled for their national independence and democratic rights, the Chinese settlers always supported them. The courage, tenacity, heroism and spirit of sacrifice with which the Chinese fought in the Cuban independence war will always be engraved in the memory of the Cuban people. Those among the Chinese settlers who had medical knowledge cured the poor with medicinal herbs without charging them.

More than 90 percent of Chinese settlers in Latin America are workers, peasants, small bourgeoisie and skilled laborers. Today, the Chinese settlers constitute a link to develop a reciprocal understanding between the Chinese people and Latin American nations. Many of them have acquired the nationality of the country where they reside. They are citizens of that country and they help to forge its developments.

The seeds of friendship which were scattered by their predecessors have set down deep roots; these seeds have blossomed and reaped excellent harvests.

TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE EXAMINING CLASS STRUGGLE

HK080827 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Wang Guixiu [3769 6311 4423] and Zhang Xianyang [1128 7359 2254] "What Are the Targets of Class Struggle at Present?"]

[Text] In the present stage in China, the landlords and the rich peasants no longer exist as a class, nor do the capitalists. However, class struggle has not come to an end. This is the new conclusion drawn by our party with regard to the class situation and class struggle in the present stage.

The great majority of our comrades agree with this new conclusion, but some are puzzled about it. They ask: Now that the exploiting class has been eliminated, how is it possible that there is still class struggle, who are the targets of class struggle and "who is waging class struggle against whom"? This is indeed a question which merits our serious attention.

For a fairly long time, we talked about class struggle every day without making any attempt to analyze the objective class situation. We failed to ascertain, or made mistakes while trying to ascertain, the targets of class struggle and this resulted in the increasingly serious magnification of class struggle. This fact can provide some enlightenment--to correctly grasp the scale, nature and characteristics of class struggle in China in the present stage, we must begin with a concrete analysis of the class situation and clarify the question concerning the targets of class struggle. Only by fully understanding the targets of class struggle will it be possible for us to confine class struggle to a reasonable limit--neither to expand the scope of struggle nor to narrow it.

According to the Marxist viewpoint, each class represents an economic category and the product of a certain economic structure in society. The exploiting class can only be born and survive under a certain economic system of society. After the elimination of such a system, the exploiting class will eventually be wiped out as a result of losing the conditions and foundation for existence.

After the founding of new China when the exploitation systems of feudalism and capitalism were not yet eliminated, the exploiting class, including the landlords, rich peasants and the bourgeoisie, still occupied the means of production and exploited the masses of peasants and workers. Class struggle at that time was one between antagonistic classes, and the targets of our class struggle were very clear. Thanks to our victory in the land reform movement and the basic completion of the "three major transformations," the feudal and capitalist exploitation systems were eliminated. As a class, the exploiting class ceased to exist. However, our actual life is very intricate, and it is rather difficult to draw a clear-cut line of demarcation between the existence and the elimination of the exploiting class. Although the exploiting class has ceased to exist as a class, there are still "remnants of the exploiting class." Denying that the exploiting class has ceased to exist as a class because the exploiting systems on which its existence depended have been eliminated, means forgetting the fundamental viewpoints of historical materialism; denying that after the exploiting class ceases to exist as a class its remnants will still exist for a certain period means oversimplifying the course of historical development. We acknowledge that class struggle in the present period in our country has not come to an end, and we affirm the need to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat precisely because there are still "remnants of the exploiting class." The targets of class struggle in China at present are none other than the "remnants of the exploiting class." Class struggle at the present stage in our country is one of the socialist laboring masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals against the "remnants of the exploiting class." [paragraph continues]

On this particular point, it is extremely important for us to firmly grasp the conception of "remnants of the exploiting class" and fully understand the intention [nei han 0353 3211] and extension [wai yan 1120 1693] of this concept. After the bureaucrat-comprador class and the landlord class ceased to exist as classes, the formulation of "remnants of the bureaucrat-comprador class" and "remnants of the landlord class" was put forward and used by Comrade Mao Zedong. This formulation is very scientific. We are convinced that it is very appropriate to use the formulation of "remnants of the exploiting class" or remnants of various exploiting classes to epitomize the class situation and the targets of class struggle at the present state in our country (with the exception of Taiwan).

The article adds: Who and what are the "remnants of the exploiting class?" We consider they can generally be divided into three categories:

1. The remaining elements of the original exploiting class, who are generally called "veteran elements of the exploiting class," are also those among the landlords, rich peasants and the bourgeois elements who are not yet reformed. Although they are only a handful, they do exist.
2. The newly engendered exploiters of all descriptions and those who adopted a hostile attitude toward socialism, even though they do not belong to the exploiting class, are essentially no different from the veteran elements of the exploiting class as far as their class nature and social role are concerned. Therefore, they should be regarded as "remnants of the exploiting class." Under the condition that our country has already eliminated the exploitation system, transformed the system for small production and established the stable rule of the socialist system, these newly engendered exploiting elements can only exist as new partners of the "remnants of the exploiting class."
3. In addition to the elements under the above mentioned two categories, we should also not underestimate the ideological and political influence of the exploiting class, because it also represents a social force capable of attacking and corroding our socialism and bringing about serious consequences under certain conditions. Therefore, this social force and the ideological-political influence of the exploiting class also essentially belong to the category of "remnants of the exploiting class." Let us draw an analogy to illustrate the matter. In the years just following the liberation, some "remnants of the Kuomintang" hid on the mainland. Some of these "remnant gangsters" were veteran Kuomintang elements, but others had just joined the old ones as new partners. Therefore, although these new ones were also "remnant gangsters," they did not form any "new Kuomintang reactionaries."

Some comrades say that class struggle in the present stage in our country is the struggle waged by us against the "remaining elements of the exploiting class." Such an assertion is not precise and correct, for it has failed to notice that "remaining elements of the exploiting class" and "remnants of the exploiting class" represent two different concepts. First, the concept of "remaining elements of the exploiting class" cannot correctly reflect the class situation in our country after the exploiting class has ceased to exist as a class. It should be said that the remnants of the exploiting class at the present stage are still a certain kind of social force which includes more than a handful of "elements."

Second, "remaining elements of the exploiting class" generally refers to the remaining members of the original exploiting class and does not include the newly engendered exploiters and hostile elements. By regarding "remaining elements of the exploiting class" as a target of class struggle at the present stage, it is easy to create a wrong impression objectively--that there no longer seems to be any newly engendered exploiters and hostile elements now; even though such elements still exist, they are not too harmful to the socialist cause. [paragraph continues]

Speaking of their harmful nature, the newly engendered exploiters and hostile elements are undoubtedly more serious than the remaining elements of the exploiting class. Therefore, we must pay close attention to them.

Third, furthermore, the "remaining elements of the exploiting class" do not include the ideological-political influence of the exploiting class. If we place the ideological-political influence of the exploiting class behind the scope of class struggle at the present stage in our country, then we will suffer miserably. The actual conditions indicate that the ideological-political influence of the exploiting class has almost infiltrated into political, economic, cultural and many other realms in our country. This is a question which we should never ignore. For example, despotism, bureaucracy, the special privilege mentality, patriarchy, anarchism and all kinds of other anti-democratic thinking or actions in our political life, have been, without exception, the result of the ideological and political influence of the exploiting class. Only when we proceed from the viewpoint of class struggle, can we gain a thorough understanding of the true nature of such influence, fully assess the damage it can do to the socialist cause and make up our minds to wage a sustained and staunch struggle against it. Naturally, we must suit our methods of struggle to concrete conditions and must not try to smash and discredit everything at the mention of "struggle." Generally speaking, the struggle against the ideological-political influence of the exploiting class falls under the category of contradictions among the people themselves.

The article concludes: In short, we hold that it is fairly appropriate to use the concept of "remnants of the exploiting class" in this connection. Our struggle against the "remnants of the exploiting class" can be regarded as a special form of struggle which is different from past class struggles, or it can be regarded as "a class struggle without the exploiting class." This is neither an absurd argument nor a smart dialectical trick. All this is a fundamental characteristic of class struggle at the present stage in our country and shows that our country's class struggle has entered a new historical period.

TEXT OF RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

HK061702 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 HK

[Article by special commentator: "The Aim of Socialist Production Must Be Really Understood"]

[Text] Why must production be developed? How can production be promoted under the socialist system? Why must techniques be constantly improved and labor productivity raised incessantly? How can labor productivity be incessantly raised? At a glance, the answers to all these questions are self-evident. Actually, things are not so simple. Practice in the past has shown that many of our comrades do not quite understand these questions, including a number of specialists and leading comrades. Some of the people even appear to be completely lost and cannot find ways to solve these questions. Therefore, understanding these questions is clearly of great importance toward implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, improving and speeding up the four modernizations.

We Must Not Produce for the Sake of Production

In his book "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR," Stalin criticized Yaroshenko's view of production for the sake of production. We should once again study Stalin's criticism of Yaroshenko to understand the aim of socialist production.

Stalin discussed the basic economic law of socialism and arrived at the following definition: "The securing of the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society through the continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques." Yaroshenko disagreed with Stalin's definition. He said: "The key point in this definition is 'the securing of the maximum satisfaction of ... the requirements of the whole of society.' Production is presented here as the means of attaining this principal aim--the satisfaction of requirements. Such a definition provides grounds for assuming that the basic economic law of socialism formulated by Stalin is based not on the primacy of production, but on the primacy of consumption." Yaroshenko submitted: "It seems to me that the essential features and requirements of the basic economic law of socialism may be roughly formulated as follows: The continuous expansion and perfection of society's material and cultural conditions."

Stalin held that Yaroshenko's views and his statements on the basic economic law of socialism were absolutely wrong. Stalin said: "Yaroshenko has 'completely failed to understand the essence of the problem.' What we are talking about here is not the primacy of consumption or of production, but the aim society sets for social production, that is, to what purpose it subordinates production under socialism." Stalin pointed out: "Comrade Yaroshenko forgets that men produce not for production's sake, but in order to satisfy their needs. He forgets that production divorced from the satisfaction of the needs of society withers and dies." Stalin asked: "Can we speak in general of the aims of socialist production?" His answer was in the affirmative and was supported by concrete explanations. He wrote: "Securing maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the whole of society is the aim of socialist production; continuous expansion and perfection of socialist production on the basis of higher techniques is the means for achieving this aim." Stalin also held that the formula submitted by Yaroshenko was not based on Marxism. In his formula, "production is converted from a means into an end, and the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of society is thrown out. What we get is an expansion of production for its own sake and man and his requirements disappear from Comrade Yaroshenko's field of vision."

Are Stalin's criticism and his analysis of the aim of socialist production correct? Yes, they are correct and in line with Marxism.

Marxism historically holds that any society will always have its own production goals and does not produce for production's sake. The aim of socialist production is objective and independent of man's will. It is determined by the nature of the relations of production, or, whoever owns the means of production will be able to have production serve his interests. Therefore, different kinds of relations of production cannot have the same goal of production.

Under the capitalist system, the means of production are owned by the capitalists and the aim of production can only be the greatest extraction of surplus value. The consumption needs of the workers can only be met as long as they can provide labor and profits to the capitalists. Under the socialist system, because of the achievement of public ownership of the means of production and the elimination of exploitation, the workers have become the masters of the means of production and a fundamental change has also appeared in the aim of production. It is no longer for the pursuit of surplus value but for the satisfaction of the workers' needs and also for the satisfaction of the constantly increasing material and cultural needs of the whole society. There can be no aim apart from this. Lenin stressed: "Only with socialism can we extensively popularize and genuinely allocate socialist production and distribution of products based on scientific views. This is also how we enable the whole body of workers to enjoy the most perfect and happy life. Only socialism can bring this about. We know that socialism should bring this about, and our ability to comprehend the overall problem and strength of Marxism is derived from understanding this principle" (Lenin: Collected Works, Vol 27, p 383).

Various Manifestations of Production for Its Own Sake

More than 20 years have elapsed since the publication of Stalin's criticism of Yaroshenko. How well do we understand Stalin's correct thinking? Today there are quite a few people in China who openly advocate production for its own sake, just as Yaroshenko did. Judging from the practice of economic construction over the years, the tendency to circumvent the basic economic law of socialism and produce for the sake of production is relatively serious. This is manifested in many sectors, and the following are a few examples.

1. Production plans made for the whole society do not proceed from the people's needs for consumer goods but from the index for increasing the production of certain vital products. There are about 30 to 40 vital products, and they are found in heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. Since we have long regarded "taking steel as the key link" as our guideline for developing industrial production, we have actually proceeded from heavy industry centered on steel in making production plans for the whole society. In this way, the sequence of our planning was not arranged in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry but in the order of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. Moreover, our plans have ignored the people's needs for consumer goods.

2. In the distribution of the national income, we have stressed accumulation and neglected consumption. In the first 5-year plan, the proportion between accumulation and consumption was handled more appropriately. Accumulation accounted for 24.2 percent and consumption for 75.8 percent of the national economy. This proportion promoted the faster development of production and guaranteed a greater improvement in the people's standard of living. In the second 5-year plan, the rate of accumulation rose sharply to 38.8 percent and in 1959 and 1960 reached as high as 40 percent. From 1970 to 1978 the rate of accumulation averaged 33 percent. In 1978 the rate of accumulation was above 36 percent. Due to the low level of both economic development and national income in China, the scale of accumulation is too high, and it is seriously affecting improvements in the people's living conditions.

3. In the distribution of accumulated funds, the stress is on accumulating funds for production to the neglect of accumulating funds for nonproductive work. In other words, too much is spent for producer goods and too little for consumer goods. That means too many "bones" and not enough "meat." In the "first 5-year plan," of the total amount of funds invested in capital construction, productive construction accounted for 71.7 percent and nonproductive construction accounted for 28.3 percent, of which 9.1 percent went for housing. This proportion was appropriate at that time. It not only guaranteed smooth progress of 156 key projects, but also made more proper arrangements for such nonproductive construction as housing and public utilities. From 1966 to 1975 the ratio of productive construction rose sharply to above 85 percent and there was a corresponding drop in nonproductive construction. Due to the fact that too much is used for the sake of production, the "bones" to "meat" ratio has become seriously imbalanced. As a result, nonproductive construction projects lag behind. In particular, public communications and housing for staff members and workers is inadequate and this has resulted in serious inconveniences in the living conditions of staff members and workers.

4. In the distribution of funds for production work, the stress is on heavy industry to the neglect of agriculture and light industry. For many years he invested far more for building heavy industry and not enough for the development of agriculture and light industry. From 1966 to 1978, in the total amount of capital construction, heavy industry accounted for more than 55 percent of the total investment funds, while agriculture only accounted for a little over 10 percent. [paragraph continues]

The funds spent on developing light industry were even smaller, accounting for approximately 5 percent of the total investment. Judging from the distribution of investments in industry, the proportion of light industry to heavy industry was 1 to 8 during the "first 5-year plan," 1 to 10 during the "second 5-year plan," 1 to 12 in the 3 years of readjustment, 1 to 14 in the "third 5-year plan," 1 to 10.2 in the "fourth 5-year plan" and 1 to 8.3 in the first 3 years of the "fifth 5-year plan." Although there has been some growth in the ratio of investments in light industry in the past 3 years, generally speaking, it is still evident that we have put more money into building heavy industry and not enough into the development of light industry. Moreover, in heavy industry, we have invested most of the money in the metallurgical industry. From 1952 to 1978 the amount of state investment for capital construction projects in the metallurgical industry was more than double that for all of light industry. In the early period of the founding of the People's Republic, because of China's weak basic industry, it was necessary to stress increasing the ratio of investments for heavy industry and the metallurgical industry, in particular. However, following the change in conditions, the ratio of investments for agriculture and light industry should have been appropriately increased and the ratio of investments for heavy industry should have been correspondingly reduced. In fact, we have not done so, and this is an important reason for the abnormal development in China's national economy.

5. In arranging the internal structure of heavy industry, the needs of heavy industry itself are emphasized while less attention is paid to serving agriculture and light industry. Heavy industry spent more for its own development. Take steel and electricity, for example. Of China's steel consumption in 1978, 29 percent was used to manufacture machinery, 15.5 percent for agriculture and farm machinery maintenance and repair and 11.7 percent for light industry markets. The amount of electricity used by agriculture, light industry and heavy industry amounted to 11.5 percent, 12.8 percent and 53.7 percent, respectively. Heavy industry also supplied relatively few machines for light industry. In 1972 they accounted for 6.1 percent of all the machines. In 1976 there was a sharp drop and they accounted for only 2.1 percent. Although it appears that the raw materials supplied by heavy industry to light industry has greatly increased over the last 20 years and more and the ratio they occupied in the production value of light industry has risen from about 15 percent in the early period after liberation to about 30 percent at present, they still cannot satisfy the needs for the development of light industry. The supply of many light industrial products made of industrial raw materials is strained, and frequently many goods are out of stock. Due to the shortage of industrial raw materials, the production capacity for many light industry enterprises cannot be fully brought into play.

6. Production is blind, not considering market demand. Many enterprises only held themselves responsible to their higher units and not to customers or consumers. To fulfill production quantities, meet the total value of the output target or seek profits, many enterprises often paid no attention to the kinds, specifications, quality and varieties of their products. For the sake of blindly seeking production value and profits, some enterprises squeezed out low production value and low profit commodities needed by the people. As a result of the pressure from higher level units for production value and of enterprises concentrating on production value, there was a permanent shortage of some products and a permanent overstocking of others. In some enterprises poor quality and a lack of variety and standard resulted in a great deal of overstocking and waste. (Naturally, there were also other causes for the overstocking and waste.) At present there are quite a number of overstocked steel products throughout the country, and yet there is also a shortage of steel everywhere. There is also a huge overstocking of machine tools, but production continues. However, these overstocked products are still reported as part of the total production value. These things have no real practical value and no actual value. They have only a "statistical value."

The tendency to produce for the sake of production and develop heavy industry for its own sake divorced from the aim of socialist production is the crucial reason there are so many outstanding problems in our economic work. Our country's economic structure is very irrational, and its development is abnormal and divorced from the people's living needs. This is a serious consequence of producing for the sake of production. At present, the weakness of the agrotechnical base and the inability of the light textile industry to go forward, the capital construction front to shorten, the supply of consumer goods to catch up with demand and purchasing power outstripping the supply of commodities are all related to neglecting the people's daily needs and producing for the sake of production.

Under the socialist system, the purpose of production is to satisfy the constantly increasing demand of society. Therefore, we should satisfy social demands to the maximum within the scope of our ability. Our country has over 900 million people. We should constantly satisfy the people's living needs, and this can in turn stimulate production. This is the dialectical relationship between production and consumption. If we can satisfy the people's living needs, especially for 500 million peasants, we shall be able to achieve stability in the country's overall situation. In other words, when we consider and make arrangements for present and long-range state plans, we must fully comply with fundamental economic laws. However, for many years we have overlooked basic economic laws to a relatively great degree and we have engaged in production for the sake of production. Why did this tendency exist? The situation was quite complicated. In addition to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we should sum up the following points, based on our understanding:

First, we have not properly handled relations between production and consumption. We paid attention to production and overlooked the factor of consumption.

For a long time we had a slogan in our economic work: "Production first, living second." If we consider production as a factor that determines consumption and believe that we can gradually improve the people's living conditions on the basis of developing production, this can no doubt be considered as correct. Under certain conditions this slogan is necessary in order to overcome difficulties. However, this slogan has mechanically separated the development of production from the improvement of people's living conditions and can easily be misunderstood in various ways. Based on this slogan, it would appear that we could just grasp production and pay no attention to the people's living conditions for a time. It could also be misunderstood as correct to stress "first grasp production" or "pay attention to production and disregard people's living conditions." For many years in our economic work, we only stressed the accumulation of funds and did not pay attention to the role of consumption, or we only stressed "bones" and disregarded "meat." This, in a way, was influenced by this slogan. It goes without saying that we should adhere to the policy of hard struggle and of building our country through diligence and thrift, but this does not mean that we do not have to satisfy the living demands of the people. We must grasp production and satisfy people's needs simultaneously. Otherwise, how can we whip up the enthusiasm of the working people for production and give full play to the superiority of the socialist system?

In the past we did not properly handle the relationship between production and consumption. One important reason was that we had only a partial understanding of this relationship. The relationship between production and consumption is one of a unity of opposites. Some of our comrades have considered consumption as a purely negative thing, and so erroneously thought that we should promote production as much as possible and reduce consumption as much as possible and that in this way the country could become rich quickly. [paragraph continues]

They did not see that consumption itself is part of production--the reproduction of labor power. Consumption by the working people--the reproduction of labor power--is an indispensable condition for social reproduction. It was in this sense that Marx wrote: The consumption of the working people "is itself an internal factor of production activity" (Marx and Engels, Collected Works, Vol 2, p 97). Only by showing concern and making proper arrangement for the consumption needs of the working people can we give play to their enthusiasm for production. If no proper arrangement has been made for the consumption needs of the working people, production will not go forward. This point is of particular importance in our socialist society. The working people are the masters of the state and the means of production. Satisfying their living needs is not only the demand of socialist reproduction but is also determined by the socialist nature of our country. Some comrades have also failed to see the role played by consumption in promoting production. No doubt production play a governing role, but only consumption will enable production to achieve final completion and thereby enable the new process to begin again. Consumers provide the market for production and create new needs for production. Therefore, it is a powerful promoter for the developing production. Because of this, we must pay full attention to the promotional role of consumption with regard to production, so that our economy will develop in a full cycle.

Second, there is the one-sided understanding of the principle that the production of producer goods should be given priority and the misconception that production of producer goods can develop on its own regardless of the production of consumer goods.

Some comrades believe that in order to develop agriculture and light industry, we must arm agriculture and light industry with advanced technical equipment and solve the problems of fuel, power and raw materials. To solve these problems, we must develop an industry for manufacturing machinery. Since the manufacture of machinery requires steel, we must again stress the development of the steel industry. That is why stress was put on the development of heavy industry and on the steel industry in particular. Actually, this is the attitude of developing capital construction projects in the order of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture. Guided by this attitude, the capital construction front became overextended and heavy industry and the steel industry in particular became too large. This is related to the principle of handling the preferential production of the means of production.

According to Marx' theory on social reproduction, under the condition of a higher organic structure caused by technical progress, the preferential production of producer goods will develop faster than the production of consumer goods. This law is applicable not only for capitalist reproduction but also for socialist reproduction. We must adhere to this law and must not waver. However, we must not adopt a one-sided attitude toward this law.

1. The preferential production of producer goods should not be separated from the production of consumer goods. In other words, the preferential production of producer goods is conditional. It depends on how consumer goods production units can provide the extra consumer goods needed to maintain a balanced development of the two major categories--the production of producer goods and the production of consumer goods. If the preferential production of producer goods is stressed to such an inappropriate extent that it violates the balanced development of the two major categories, which is an objective requirement, and jeopardizes agriculture and industry, an imbalance will occur.

2. Just as with any other economic law, the law of preferential production of producer goods is not applied in an isolated manner. When applying this law in practice, it is necessary to take other laws, especially the basic economic laws, into full account. The basic economic laws require that in a populous country like China, the production of consumer goods should have a bigger share in the proportional relationship between the two major categories, so that the needs of the people's livelihood can be satisfied.

3. The preferential production of producer goods does not exclude the preferential production of consumer goods in specific periods. When the production of consumer goods seriously lags behind the production of producer goods, it is necessary to alter this situation as soon as possible by making the former surpass the latter. During the present readjustment period, it is necessary to give priority to the development of agriculture and light industry. During the present period of readjustment, we must give priority to the development of agriculture and light industry. By doing so, the speed of some items of heavy industry may be slowed down for the time being, but this is still worthwhile over the long run. Comrade Mao Zedong discussed this question in "On the Ten Major Relationships." He pointed out that in the long run "it will lead to greater and faster development in heavy industry." This is why we must completely and accurately understand the Marxist theory of reproduction and correctly apply this theory on the basis of the conditions in our country.

The one-sided understanding of the principle that the production of producer goods should be given priority and the misconception that the production of producer goods can develop on its own regardless of the production of consumer goods will inevitably result in a disconnection between the two major categories and obscure the service direction of heavy industry. For years our heavy industry's service direction has not been very clear and has been largely unplanned. Heavy industry has served itself a great deal and has served agriculture, light industry and the people's livelihood very little. This is the result of the one-sided view. Lenin said long ago: "The manufacture of the means of production is necessarily bound up with that of the articles for consumption, since the former are not manufactured for their own sake, but only because more and more means of production are demanded by the branches of industry manufacturing articles of consumption" (Lenin: Collected Works, Vol 4 p 143). Because of this, heavy industry must be geared to the needs of agriculture and light industry and this concept must be firmly established. We must gradually transform the internal structure of heavy industry. The construction of heavy industry must increase the portion of investment for serving agriculture and light industry. The production of heavy industry must increase the production of machinery and equipment needed by agriculture and light industry and of raw materials required by light industry. Heavy industry itself must also produce commodities and durable goods for the people. Enterprises related to the war industry, in particular, must combine military use and civilian use and "light" and "heavy;" otherwise, they will "not have enough to do and must ask the higher level for money." As Stalin said, this situation will cause production "to wither and die."

In short, when dealing with the relationship between the production of producer goods and the production of consumer goods, we must follow the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. All economic departments must follow this procedure in arranging their own production and construction. Especially when arranging production plans for the whole society, we must follow the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and proceed from satisfying the people's needs for consumer goods. However, this definitely does not mean that agriculture must come first in the distribution of investment or that light industry must also take precedence over heavy industry. If we do so we will also be making a mistake.

Third, there is a tendency to blindly seek high targets.

China is an economically backward country and all of us want to boost the national economy as soon as possible. The economic growth rate is determined by objective economic conditions. Some people think that under socialism they can arrange the economic growth rate according to their will, thereby failing to consider the practicality of their ideas. This mentality, coupled with the urge to make rapid progress, has led to the formulation of high targets in production and construction, particularly in heavy industry, which are unattainable in light of the available conditions in objective reality. [paragraph continues]

The high targets have been set primarily for iron and steel production, and a big boost in capital construction and expansion of new production capabilities has been envisaged. As a result, nonproductive construction projects have been overlooked, the markets for agricultural and light industrial projects have been sacrificed, the masses' consumption has been neglected and the overall balance in the national economy has been disrupted. Moreover, influenced by this high-target mentality, the departments in charge have made it a practice to first determine the production growth rate as well as the total output value target, and then to consider what should be produced in terms of variety, design, color and other specifications. This is done to fulfill the targets for growth rate, output and output value. In enterprises when the increase in output and output value contradict the use value, people will not hesitate to sacrifice the use value to meet the requirements for an increase in output and output value, so that the latter targets can be fulfilled. This has resulted in substandard, unmarketable and stockpiled goods and has thwarted the goal of socialist production. Although they are based on the good intention of boosting the national economy at an early date, high targets have brought consequences contrary to our expectations. Haste makes waste.

The blind pursuit of high targets in the economic sphere is a manifestation of the ideology that "left" is better than right. For years we have been opposing right deviation, not "left" deviation; opposing conservatism, not rash advance; wanting to start construction projects, not halting them; stressing the importance of high speed in the national economy from a political viewpoint, not analyzing the practicality of high-speed development from an economic viewpoint. These are the important ideological origins of the emergence of high targets over a long period of time.

We should try our best to achieve high speed in the economic construction of socialism and to accomplish the four modernizations. But we want the kind of high speed which is solid, reliable, stable, sustained and capable of achieving greater, faster, better and more economic results. Practice has shown that when we have political stability and unity, seek truth from facts, act according to objective laws, arouse the enthusiasm of all spheres as much as possible and give full play to our favorable conditions and strong points, China's national economy will move ahead in good proportion and at high speed and the material and cultural needs of society, which are constantly rising, will be satisfied.

For many years we have not acted according to objective laws. In the first place, we have not followed the basic economic laws of socialism, and this is a basic lesson from experience in our economic construction. This lesson was acquired at a high price and is extremely valuable. At present, we are implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving, and everybody is pondering problems in our economic work. We should hold fast to practice being the sole criterion for testing truth and conscientiously sum up experiences in this direction. This is very important in making a success of socialist modernization.

TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC WORKERS DISCUSS MODERNIZATION

OW080413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 November--Some 800 technical-economic workers in the capital of Beijing are holding a large-scale discussion meeting on how to quicken the pace of China's modernization and how to fully implement the eight-character principle of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement." Guided by the concept of promoting production to satisfy the people's needs, they are reviewing China's experience in socialist construction and drawing lessons and will make rational proposals to the leading organs.

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After studying Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, they have come to realize that to speed up our modernization and fully implement the eight-character principle, it is necessary to objectively sum up our experience in socialist construction and especially to make further efforts to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line in economic work.

The ad hoc group of the State Science and Technology Commission for Technical-Economic and Management Modernization, the preparatory group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for the Technical-Economic Institute, the Beijing Society for Technical-Economic and Management Modernization and other units jointly sponsored this large-scale discussion meeting, with more than 800 attending.

On 5 November Wu Heng, vice minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Yu Guangyuan, vice minister in charge of the same commission and leader of the commission's ad hoc group for technical-economic and management modernization, addressed the meeting.

The results of this discussion meeting will be made available to the leading organs in economic work in various forms.

FURTHER REPORT ON NATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING

OW081309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1725 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 November--Trade unions must become a "workers' home" which is trusted by and can speak and work for the workers. This was pointed out by the second enlarged meeting of the Ninth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions which closed in Beijing on 7 November.

The meeting pointed out: The trade unions' biggest political task and the workers' wishes are to organize the workers to take an active part in the four modernizations and to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plan.

The meeting recalled and summed up the trade unions' work since the founding of the country and clarified questions of correct and erroneous lines left over by history. The participants at the meeting said: During the period of restoring the national economy and the period of the socialist transformation of the means of production, the trade unions played their proper role. After 1957, influenced by the erroneous thinking of "leftism," the trade unions erroneously criticized the so-called "syndicalism" and "economism" and unduly emphasized that the trade unions must be the party's "docile tools" and the "little donkey in north Shaanxi." During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" rabidly criticized the so-called "trade unions for production," "trade unions for welfare," "trade unions of the whole people" and "syndicalism." They slandered the trade unions in the 17-year period before the Great Cultural Revolution as the "rule of the sinister line" and used it as a pretext to smash all trade unions, persecute the trade union cadres and cause disastrous results to trade union work.

To strengthen the federation's leadership so it can meet the needs of the new situation and tasks, the meeting elected Gu Dachun, Li Wanghuai, Jiang Yi and Chen Yongwen standing members of the Ninth Executive Committee and elected Gu Dachun and Jin Zhifu vice presidents of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The meeting also resolved to exonerate Comrades Tong Xin, Wang Rong, Chen Yongwen and Du Cunxun.

XINHUA REPORTERS SURVEY WORKERS' INCOMES

OW082002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 November--According to information disclosed to XINHUA reporters by responsible departments, over the past 3 years since the fall of the "gang of four," the incomes of the vast majority of workers and staff in China have increased. In October 1977, wages of some 60 percent of the workers and staff in units under the ownership of the whole people were upgraded, and the total amount of wages that year was increased by 2.2 billion yuan. In 1978, some 2 percent of the total number of workers and staff in China were promoted for their fine achievements in production and the total amount of wages was increased by 120 million yuan. This year will see the promotion of 40 percent of workers and staff throughout the country and the readjustment of wage upgrading in some parts of China. It is estimated that this year the total wage bill will be increased by nearly 3 billion yuan.

In addition, wages paid to workers and staff in most of the units under collective ownership in China have also been upgraded at different rates.

According to comrades at responsible departments, since last year most of the enterprises have restored the bonus system and welfare facilities for workers and staff in many units have been improved.

They also emphatically pointed out: Along with the increase in the number of workers and staff and the rise in their wages over the past 3 years, China's total wage bill has shown a comparatively large increase. The total wages and bonuses of workers and staff in 1978 were 56.9 billion yuan, an increase of 7.7 billion yuan as compared with 1976; the average wages of workers and staff were 614 yuan, 34 yuan above the figure for 1976; from January to September of this year, the total wages and bonuses paid to China's workers and staff again increased by 8.7 percent over the corresponding period of last year. Though wages paid to some workers and staff have not been upgraded or have been upgraded by small margins, total household incomes have increased because more people are employed and fewer family members need to be supported. Departments concerned have conducted investigation and cited the following typical figures: The number of members of the average worker or staff family (including the worker himself) was 3.4 in 1965. The figure went down to 2.1 last year, and it is estimated that the figure will again decline this year.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HOLDS POLICY-MAKING MEETING

OW090816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Academy of Sciences held an important policy-making meeting in Beijing from October 25 to November 7. It was the first major meeting of the Academy since the 1978 National Science Conference and was attended by 170 people including some 60 noted Chinese scientists.

It was agreed at the meeting that this national centre for the natural sciences should emphasize basic research and a general rise in academic levels. Full use is also to be made of the various research institutes under the auspices of the academy for key projects concerning the national economy and defence. Also under discussion were the role of scientists in academic affairs, an increase in the autonomy of research institutes and the selection, training and employment of talented research workers. The meeting adopted a draft programme for the academy's research institutes.

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YOUTH FEDERATION LEADER SPEAKS AT MEETING IN BEIJING

OW081646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--A call on Chinese youth to maintain a situation of stability and unity so as to accelerate the process of modernization was made today by Gao Zhanxiang, vice president of the All China Youth Federation. "Here lies the long term interests of the youth and the people as a whole," he said.

Gao Zhanxiang, who is also a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, was speaking at a meeting sponsored by the youth federation. More than 60 committee members of the youth federation in Beijing were present.

The youth leader announced that since last May initial successes had been achieved in educating the city youth and juveniles in communist morality. As a result, the social atmosphere in some cities and units had improved with the returning of lost property, and attention to hygiene becoming general practice among students.

Furthermore, he said, large numbers of advanced youth devoted to the modernization programme had emerged while more than 10,000 outstanding youth had recently been commended as "shock workers in the new Long March" by the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

The rate of reported juvenile delinquency in twelve major cities including Shenyang, Wuhan and Chongqing had been reduced remarkably in the third quarter of the year, he said. He cited Wuhan City in central China as an example where 75 percent of delinquents had improved for the better. Gao Zhanxiang pointed out that juvenile delinquency adversely affected a situation of stability and unity. He therefore called for a strengthening of political and ideological education among the youth, earnestly to solve their actual problems while strengthening the proletarian dictatorship and hitting hard at the handful of criminals. He criticized the anarchic and extreme egoist tendencies among a small number of young people. "These tendencies will destroy unity and stability, corrupt social values and ruin socialist modernization," he stressed.

He urged all committee members of the federation to play their part by reporting on the problems and needs of the youth, and mobilizing the whole of society to care for their upbringing and guide them to devote their full energies to the modernization programme.

PLA UNITS CONDUCT YEAREND REVIEW OF TRAINING, EDUCATION

OW080547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0321 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 November--The yearend review and examination of military and political training and scientific and cultural education is now in full swing in all PLA units. Commanders and fighters are happily reporting to the party their achievements in revolutionization and modernization made in the past year.

Review and examination is a fine tradition of the PLA. It is conducted twice a year. One is the midyear review, and the other is the yearend full review and examination.

Having studied the resolutions of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and held general discussions on the question of the criterion of truth, all the PLA units have realized that to promote modernization in the army it is imperative to strengthen army educational and training work. Therefore, all PLA units have greatly strengthened their military-political training and the study of science and culture. Engaging themselves in technical, political and cultural studies, fighters have striven to be expert in one thing and good at others. Cadres, leading cadres in particular, have studied modern science and warfare, striving to become commanders capable of adapting themselves to the requirements of modern warfare. An excellent situation has thus prevailed throughout the army in which everybody is devoted to national defense modernization.

To examine the results of education and training after the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee decided to carry out the 1979 yearend review and examination throughout the PLA. For this reason, the PLA General Staff, political and logistics departments issued to the entire PLA the "Circular on Yearend Educational Review." It gives concrete explanations of the purpose, scope and methods of the review and stipulates that the review and examination include both midterm and graduation test results and be conducted chiefly on fulltime training units, on cadres, especially leading cadres, and, in the case of military schools, on quality of teaching and learning. Outstanding examinees should be awarded citations for merit, medals for meritorious service or medals for heroes and models. These should be considered as important factors in their promotion. For those failing to complete education and training, assistance should be given in analyzing the causes and summing up the experience. Education through criticism should be conducted in serious cases.

Acting in the spirit of this circular, all branches and the leading organs of all units made timely arrangements for the yearend review in their subordinate units and schools and mapped out implementation plans for them. The leading organ of the Beijing PLA units gave the following concrete requirements for this yearend review and examination. In the military review, emphasis should be placed on the commanding and directing ability of the reviewed units; in the political review, on how they have carried out the resolutions of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC; and in the scientific and cultural review, on the results of their studying science, culture and modern warfare.

The yearend review and examination is now in full swing in all PLA units. Commanders are starting a new upsurge in education and training and are determined to present outstanding achievements to the party.

GUANGMING RIBAO UPHOLDS PRACTICE AS BASIS OF KNOWLEDGE

HK061326 Beijing GUNAGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Teng Yunqi [3326 7189 6386]: "An inquiry Into the Proposition of 'Matter Turning Into Spirit, and Vice Versa'"]

[Text] The formula which generally accepts "matter turning into spirit, and vice versa" as the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge has been acknowledged for a dozen years or so. However, whether this is scientific is open to discussion.

In the first place, to generalize in a formulistic way does not conform with the views expressed in the context, nor is it in accord with its spiritual essence. In his essay "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" Comrade Mao Zedong said, after explaining the two stages in the process of cognition: "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to practice. Such is the Marxist theory of knowledge, the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Some comrades believe that what Comrade Mao referred to as 'the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter' is no different from 'matter turning into spirit, and vice versa.' I disagree. Quite obviously, Comrade Mao spoke of a process, that is, the process leading from practice to knowledge..." What is generalized is a deviation from the context and therefore is not what is implied in the proposition.

Some people say the generalization is based on the proposition of "matter turning into spirit, and vice versa." I believe this deserves our study. After referring to the above-mentioned process leading from matter to consciousness, Chairman Mao pointed out: "Many of our comrades have no idea of the theory of knowledge and find the frequently occurring manifestation of the leap from matter to spirit and vice versa incomprehensible." As long as we fully and accurately understand the meaning of the passage from the context, it will not be difficult to understand that Comrade Mao's reference to the proposition that "matter can turn into spirit, and vice versa" was based on the frequently occurring manifestation of a leap in cognition and not as a generalization in a formulistic way of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Since the function of knowledge manifests itself in the leap in cognition, it must manifest itself in the leap from knowledge to practice.

Moreover, it is likewise unscientific to form a generalization in this way. It is well known that practice is the cornerstone of the Marxist theory of knowledge, the core that determines its quality. However, in generalizing in a formulistic way the Marxist theory of knowledge, there is no mention of practice in the generalization. Is this an accurate and scientific generalization? Without practice, how can matter turn into spirit, and vice versa? If it is done dogmatically, will this not be doing something as one pleases?

Some people say that practice is implied in this formula. This view is perhaps somewhat farfetched. Comrade Mao said: "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge. This form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level. This is the whole of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, and the dialectical materialist theory of the unity of knowing and doing" ("On Practice"). Lenin also said: "...from active perception to abstract thinking and from abstract thinking to practice, this is the dialectical way of knowing truth and objective reality" (Lenin: Collected Works, Vol 38, p 181). This shows that placing practice in the primary position in summarizing the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge has been consistently advocated by all classical Marxist writers.

Furthermore, if we repudiate the view on practice, it will be impossible to correctly develop the subjective initiative. What is meant by the subjective initiative? This is one of the problems that has confused us in the past. In my opinion, the subjective initiative embraces the subjective things that we see objectively, things that are based on practice and which manifest themselves strongly in practice. Any form of initiative that is divorced from practice is idealist initiative. For many years, this initiative was advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Without practice, there will be manifestations either of the idealist theory or of the theory of the mechanical application of practice. This will be devoid of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge.

With the above-mentioned grounds as the basis, I believe that the scientific formula of "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge" should be restored.

BEIJING HISTORY GROUP COMMENTS ON HISTORICAL RESEARCH

HK061353 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 79 p 1 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO report: "Historical Research Must Promote Truthfulness and Scientific Character--History Group of the Beijing Area Academic Symposium in Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the PRC Founding Sums Up Experiences and Lessons"]

[Text] The history group participating in the Beijing area academic symposium held by social sciences circles in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC has already ended its session on 13 October after seven mornings of discussion. The symposium stressed discussion on the major experiences and lessons in the science of historical research during the last 30 years. In the discussion, everyone emancipated his mind, eliminated lingering fear, expressed his own views and broke down forbidden zones so that the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of academic democracy.

The conference first paid tribute to the speech of Comrade Ye Jianying at the rally celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. It held that the speech not only talked about achievements but also the setbacks and summed up the experiences and lessons and possessed a valuable spirit of self-criticism. Our course thereafter will be full of life and vitality.

Some comrades held: Contemporary Chinese history should take the founding of the PRC as the starting point. The history of the PRC is contemporary Chinese history. Looking over the past 30 years of experiences and lessons in work, one comrade stated that in the past he had not been correct in criticizing the consolidation of the new democratic order. We cannot say that consolidating the new democratic order means opposing socialism, just as we cannot say that consolidating the socialist order means opposing communism. Consolidating the new democratic order means laying the material foundation for socialism and thereby developing it into the socialist order. He further said: Rebellion is by no means the equivalent of revolution. This has been the case since time immemorial. Slave uprisings were not revolutions, nor were peasant uprisings, including the Taiping uprising which can at most be described as a peasant movement. This is because peasant uprisings were not able to change the old mode of production and establish a new one. As for the "rebellion" in the Cultural Revolution, it is even more intolerable, because it was a rebellion against the proletariat. Some comrades said: From now on, it is imperative for us to simultaneously develop production, tighten up the criticism of feudalism in the ideological realm and eliminate the ideological basis of restoration of conspirators and careerists like Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Those comrades who spoke at the conference paid special attention to the problem of authenticity in the science of history. They maintained that history could only be written according to what actually happened. Feudal historiography is shunned by the respectable, the intimate and the worthy and is what we opposed. We also have some "taboos." This is the reflection of feudalistic character within the party. The proletariat dares to look at truth in the face. Subjectivism is the manifestation of the impurity of party spirit. We advocate the unity of the scientific character with party spirit. However, at certain times in the past, the science of history was obstructed by the inflation of class struggle, in particular during the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some articles which claimed to have "reversed the reversal of history" actually reversed the historical truth instead. Some comrades held: Even the historians in the feudal society talked about the virtue of the historian, and we should be more lofty than they. Therefore, we should not write history which goes against our conscience. [paragraph continues]

They suggested: In writing the history of the new democratic revolution, we must write in complete accordance with historical facts and should never write in accordance with any dogmas and individual will, nor should we add any unnecessary comments. They further emphasized, in particular, the point that in writing party history, we must work hard to set the facts straight and eliminate the false while retaining the true, so that an authentic party history will be written. To this end, we must dare to speak the truth, fear neither authority nor power and thus acquire the spirit of Zhang Zhixin. Other comrades held: The writing of party history should follow the principle of the masses, class, party and leader, but should not take the latter alone as the center.

Some comrades said: Since the 1930's, the Soviet leadership has been monopolizing not only the right of interpreting Marxism-Leninism but also that of history and various other disciplines, and social scientists can only prove and verify how the leaders have developed Marxism-Leninism and the various disciplines, but cannot conduct substantial inquiry and freely express their views on the many problems existing in Marxism-Leninism and the various disciplines. This erroneous tendency of the cult of the individual has a very far-reaching and adverse effect on many countries. Quite a number of comrades also mentioned the point that in the past there were too many taboos and commands on the writing of party history. The evaluation of historical figures, more often than not, is made according to the person's present position. If there is anything wrong with the person in his later years, what he has achieved in his early years cannot be mentioned. Thus, it is very difficult to write party history according to history as it was. Some comrades said: Even if there is something bad in a person's integrity in his later years, so long as he has rendered outstanding services in his early years, we should still affirm his previous efforts. Concrete analyses should be made on the large numbers of historical figures who have both credits and faults and defects and virtues.

The conference also talked about the "revolutions in historiography" in 1958 and 1966. Some comrades held: The results of these two revolutions were very bad. If these revolutions are ever carried through to the end, the study of history will really become "dead learning." At that time, the viewpoint of "using theory to lead forward history" occupied such a dominant position that the tendency toward dogmatism arbitrarily misinterpreting the works of Marxism appeared. The science of history should be such that "theory originates from history," that is, using Marxism as the guide to study the vast amount of historical material and thereby leading forward things which can be regarded as laws. Some comrades said: Many of our historical works rarely mention historical material and are devoid of content. They completely discard our country's fine tradition in historiography. These historical works are lacking in life, so that in studying certain periods of history, the higher level college and secondary school students must use text books that were in circulation before the liberation. Besides, there are also problems of class viewpoint and historicism. The overemphasis on class viewpoint has led to the phenomenon of replacing concrete historical analysis with class sentiment. If these theoretical problems are not solved, the science of history will not be able to develop. Some comrades also mentioned the problem of "laying more stress on the present than on the past." This watchword will make it impossible for us to talk about ancient history, while little else can be talked about than modern history. This is another disruption of the science of history. Some comrades said: Most of the academic criticisms organized in the past were a failure. These criticisms led to the emergence of the phenomenon of criticizing the bourgeoisie on sight and praising the peasants on sight. In practice, it just does not work to depend on criticism to discredit a person. Confucius has not been discredited, either.

The more controversial problem at the conference was that of whether historiography should serve proletarian politics. Some comrades said: In the past, historians had to change according to the political wind because historiography had to serve proletarian politics, the workers, peasants and soldiers and socialism. The road became very narrow, works on historiography could not be written and they even distorted history. Therefore, we must take history for its own sake in order to write the historical truth. Other comrades disagreed with this view, holding that our most basic experiences and lessons lie not in raising historiography to the level of serving proletarian politics, but in our not having implemented the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and the lack of political democracy and academic freedom. The study of history should make the past serve the present. As a social science, history has to serve a certain kind of politics. One comrade suggested putting forward the study of history for the sake of seeking the historical truth. He held that the scientific character and the party spirit are integrated, not contradictory. If we say that there is a contradiction between the scientific character and party spirit, then the latter will not be party spirit but factionalism and gang spirit. Other comrades further held: It is permissible to use the past to disparage the present. It is a form of "making the past serve the present." This is because the past and the present are interlinked and there are still many things left over from the past. The masses of people prefer upright officials because there are still corrupt ones. However, some comrades held: Looking over the 30 years of practice, the watchword "historiography to serve proletarian politics" as a party policy and slogan brought about many abuses and should not be mentioned.

The conference also stressed the problem of the system of submitting historical works for examination. The comrades said: We should implement the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend, allow the existence of different academic viewpoints and should not set up too many barriers. Even if questions on external relations in history and territorial problems in ancient China are brought to light, they are only the scholars' individual viewpoints. They do not represent the opinion of the government. If the departments concerned in the government examine each one of these academic works, the contrary impression that all of the individual opinions of the scholars represent those of the government will be produced. This is the same as binding our hands and feet. Why should we require all our nine hundred million people to speak with only one mouth? Why does our government have to bear responsibility for the academic viewpoint of a certain scholar?

During the discussion, the comrades once again appealed to the state archives to make historical dossiers public quickly, and relax the requirements on the historians' use of historical records. To save the scattered records which have not been put in order and the old newspapers and periodicals which soon become tattered, the departments concerned should swiftly adopt measures to sort them out and reproduce them.

REHABILITATED WRITERS FEATURED AT BEIJING WRITERS CONGRESS

OW081214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--A number of writers in their 40's and 50's who were obliged to give up writing for various reasons and are now returning to the literary scene with fresh energy are articulate at the current National Writers Congress. They are drawing serious attention for their insight into life, which is generally considered as a sign of their maturity after weathering the political storms of the past decades.

Liu Bingyan, for one, drew warm applause when he stated at the congress that literature and art "must intervene in life". Silent for 20 years and now 54 years old, Liu Bingyan was wrongly denounced as a "rightist" in 1957 for his writings against the bureaucratic style of work.

His recent case study of a criminal, exploring the poor working style of certain cadres and violation of democratic rights and law has brought him hundreds of approving letters from all over China. Readers' letters in response to Liu Bingyan's reportage, which appeared in September, told how the work had led them to see more clearly similar events and people and encouraged them to fight matters through.

"This is what literature should do," he said in a XINHUA interview today. "Good literature rouses political alertness and prompts action. It helps people to understand society better, to see that the party is determined and strong enough to overcome obstructions and achieve China's modernization. It inspires people to work for this great national struggle."

Wang Meng, who is ten years younger than Liu, was also stopped from writing after the 1957 anti-rightist struggle. He was a prize winner in the 1978 national poll of best short stories. He fully agreed with Liu Bingyan's views in a XINHUA interview today at the congress. Lin Biao and the gang of four, Wang Meng said, had "disrupted the ties between the party and the people, undermined many of the links in socialist society, and left tremendous difficulties for us to solve." He added that the party "also has to confront new problems as the country goes ahead." "China is facing an arduous task, but we have the energy to make it. Literature must play its part".

CORRECTION TO STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON SPENDING, BONUSES

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Further Report on State Council Circular on Spending, Bonuses," published in the 6 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page L 4:

Page L 5, fourth paragraph, lines 11 and 12, should read:...allowed to attack such informers or to take...

CORRECTION TO YOUTH PAPER URGES YOUTH TO CHOOSE CORRECT PATH

The following correction applies to the item entitled "ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Urges Youth To Choose Correct Path," published in the 5 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 1, third paragraph, lines seven and eight, should read:...as a whole. They entertain some unrealistic notions about the solution of various problems confronting us. As a result...

BRIEFS

TAIWAN LEAGUE CELEBRATION--Beijing, 6 October--Some 400 Taiwan compatriots in Beijing attended a soiree on 6 October to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the PRC and the mid-autumn festival. Chen Bingji, responsible person of the Beijing municipal branch of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, expressed hope for early reunification of the motherland. Cai Xiao and Li Chunqing, responsible persons of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, were present. The soiree was sponsored by the Beijing municipal branch of the league. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 6 Oct 79 OW]

ANHUI'S WAN LI PRESIDES AT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING

OW080422 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its third plenary session from 1 to 4 November. Ninety-three committee members attended the session. Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, presided. Also attending were leading comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee, including Gu Zhuoxin, Zhao Shouyi, Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Yang Weiping, Cheng Guanghua, (Hu Kaiming), (Yuan Zhen), (Ma Changyan), Guo Tixiang, Li Zhendong and (Hou Yung). (Ma Changyan), Guo Tixiang, Li Zhendong and (Hou Yung), (Zhu Nong), president of the provincial higher people's court, and (Tu Duxi), procurator general of the provincial people's procuratorate, attended as observers. Also in attendance as observers were principal responsible comrades of the various committees, offices and bureaus under the provincial revolutionary committee and the Chaohu, Wuhu, Quzhou and Huizhou Administrative Offices [xingshu], responsible comrades of the Huainan Municipal Revolutionary Committee and members attending the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

Gu Zhuoxin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered a report on the provincial revolutionary committee's work over the past year or more. (Hou Yung), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a report on the Anhui provincial delegation's visit to the State of Maryland in the United States. During the plenary session, Comrade Gu Zhuoxin's work report was earnestly discussed, the resolution on the convocation of the second session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress was adopted and the plans on readjusting a number of administrative divisions and the resolution on changing the status of Anqing Municipality to that of a municipality under the direct jurisdiction of the province were approved. Comrade Wan Li delivered a summary at the closing session.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin's work report was divided into three parts: Part I--our province's political situation; Part II--the progress our province is making in economic work; and Part III--government cadres should be good public servants in serving the people.

In the report, Comrade Gu Zhuoxin pointed out: Since the second half of last year, the political situation throughout the province has been characterized by stability and unity. This is attributable to the guidance of the correct line, principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee and the strong, effective measures adopted to guide political, economic and organizational work, which in the end have resulted in the present excellent situation on all fronts.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin, highlighting the province's progress in economic work, pointed out: To provide a foundation for political stability and unity and to win the first battle in the four modernizations campaign, it is necessary to earnestly implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy and to push production forward. Since last year, the entire province's agricultural production has been excellent. This summer we harvested 8 billion jin of grain, a 30-percent increase over last year. Despite the serious waterlogging that affected Fuyang and Suxian Prefectures in the middle and latter parts of September last year, the province's total grain output this year is expected to exceed the original plan. It is estimated that the total grain output will top that of last year by 8 percent. The province also reaped a bumper harvest of oil-bearing crops this year, with the total output expected to reach more than 7 million dan, setting an all-time high.

The excellent situation on the agricultural production front has been brought about by the following factors: 1) we have implemented all policies; 2) we have successfully carried out capital construction in agriculture and rural construction in line with local conditions; 3) we have made progress in scientific farming; 4) we have transformed the agricultural structure in a logical manner, maintaining the ecological balance.

Judging from the progress we have made, the rural situation on the whole is excellent. The people are presently enjoying personal ease of mind and the rural economy is becoming more brisk.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin went on to point out: The situation on our province's industrial production front is also steadily improving. It is advancing the course of readjustment. The total industrial output value from January to October this year increased 7.1 percent over the same period last year. The output value in September exceeded the 1-billion-yuan mark, setting an all-time monthly high. This success is primarily attributable to:

1. The important measures we have adopted to help light industry by increasing investments and expenses related to the introduction of technical measures, raising the amount of loans, providing more raw materials and supplies and insuring the supply of coal and electric power.
2. The manpower we have organized to tackle the 70 items singled out for production and scientific research, including new products from the light and textile industries.
3. In implementing party policies, the experience of Hefei's chemical industrial departments in giving awards to those units that have overfulfilled their targets in making profits and Bengbu's experience in expanding the power of decision of various enterprises have been popularized. It has also been decided that the power of decision of some 80 enterprises throughout the province will be expanded so as to change the situation of excessively tight control over urban industries.
4. The provincial economic commission has held conferences on enterprise management to commend the typical enterprises and exchange advanced experiences. Overall quality control measures have been promoted in some 40 enterprises.
5. Local industries at and below the county level have been advised to make full use of local natural resources so as to further tap production potentials.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin also dwelled upon the achievements in the fields of science, education, culture, public health, including planned parenthood, and in political and judicial work. Comrade Gu Zhuoxin said that the government cadres must display the work style of acting as public servants.

He went on to say: The power of our government cadres at all levels is vested in the people. The people are the masters of the state and society, and we are their public servants. We must concentrate all our efforts in wholeheartedly serving the people. Our leading cadres must take the lead in changing their thinking and style of work, avoid overstaffing their offices and increase work efficiency. It is necessary to do things according to the laws of nature and the laws of economics. In boldly promoting and selecting middle-aged cadres who are in the prime of life and in helping train young cadres, veteran cadres must do a good job in passing on their experience and guiding the middle-aged and young cadres. They must do away with conservative ideas. It is necessary to streamline administration, continue discussions on practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth, link such discussions with the study of Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, and unify all the people on the basis of the party's political, ideological and organizational lines.

Comrade Wan Li delivered a summing-up report at the session. The first point of his report was our present and future central tasks. Comrade Wan Li said: The party's third plenary session has emphasized the shift in focus of our party's work to socialist modernization.

Our central task is to develop the four modernizations. We must unify our ideas and actions on the basis of this task. We must clearly understand what our main contradiction is during this period. Only by doing so will it be possible for us to raise our awareness. At present, class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in Chinese society. The main contradiction we must try to solve is to realize the four modernizations within this century, rapidly raise the present level of productivity, change the relationships between production and the parts of the superstructure that hamper the four modernizations and eliminate all outmoded habits which obstruct development of production.

The second point of Comrade Wan Li's report was the issue of readjustments in the next 3 years, focusing on how to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. Comrade Wan Li said: To readjust, restructure and consolidate the national economy is intended to improve the national economy. This is an all-important policy that we must carry out.

In the countryside, it is necessary to implement the party's various policies so as to whip up the enthusiasm of the peasants for production. This winter, efforts must be made to pay wages according to one's work and enforce all forms of responsibility systems. Production teams must not be forced to implement measures which are unsuitable in those areas. We must continue to criticize the ultraleft line and conduct discussions on practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth.

The third point of Comrade Wan Li's report concerned the issue of following a correct organizational line. The main theme is that all organizational departments must serve the four modernizations. First of all, it is necessary to offer jobs to those who are best suited. Secondly, it is essential to find people who are competent. Efforts must be made to accelerate the training of qualified people. It is necessary to make the best use of party schools, spare-time schools, vocational schools, technical schools and television colleges to train qualified people. Attention must be paid to education from the nursery level on up.

In short, incompetent people or bureaucrats should not be allowed to assume leading positions. Only those who do solid work should be permitted to take the lead in developing the four modernizations. All enterprises, schools and scientific research units must meet this requirement. This is a problem which has been described as long-standing, big and difficult. Many feudal concepts and ideas of small producers are causing trouble on this problem. If it is not solved, we will not be able to advance the four modernizations.

The fourth point of Comrade Wan Li's summing-up report concerned the issue of cadres' state of mind and their work style. Comrade Wan Li said: What is our cadres' present state of mind? The propaganda and organization departments doing ideological work should analyze this question. First of all, we must take notice of one's attitude toward the four modernizations and toward the party's third and fourth plenary sessions. Is it active or passive? Does he implement the guidelines laid down by the party's third and fourth plenary sessions or carry them only half-heartedly or even resist them outright? We must try our best to unify the thinking of all people on the basis of the guidelines specified in Comrade Ye Jianying's speech, and dedicate ourselves to the development of the four modernizations. We must work with great vigor and with one heart and one mind. Secondly, we must examine one's attitude toward difficulties. Does one actively try to overcome them or evade them? We must overcome difficulties with the spirit of belittling obstacles and the spirit we displayed during the first Long March that "if we fail to reach the great wall, we are not great men" [Mao's poem]. Now there are people who try to make a detour whenever they are faced with difficulties. This kind of state of mind is unhealthy.

We must also have a good work style of seeking truth from facts. In the past, we only paid attention to bringing into full play one's subjective initiative, while we ran counter to laws of nature and laws of economics. Thus we suffered setbacks. A fall in a pit is a gain in one's wit. From now on, we must bring into full play our subjective initiative while we abide by the laws of nature and laws of economics.

On the one hand, we must combat the habits of becoming "soft, lax and lazy," while on the other we must avoid acting recklessly and blindly. So long as we truly persist in proceeding from reality in everything and seeking truth from facts, go all out, aim high and carry out construction with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we will be able to realize the four modernizations.

PRICES, SUPPLIES OF VEGETABLES STABLE IN SHANGHAI

OW080818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, November 8 (XINHUA)--The six million residents of Shanghai, China's largest city, each ate an average of half a kilogramme of fresh vegetables a day in the first ten months of this year, five per cent more than last year. Even in the present slack season, 30 varieties of vegetable are on sale, and there are usually nearly 40 varieties in the peak seasons. Vegetable prices have remained generally stable although prices of some non-staple foods have been raised since November first. At state vegetable markets, cabbage sells for 5 cents a kilogramme and cauliflowers 24 cents a kilogramme, both slightly lower than in October. The prices for other vegetables have remained unchanged.

Most of the supplies come from communes on the outskirts of the city. The communes and their sub-divisions bring vegetables to 146 state-run central vegetable markets every day, which then distribute the supplies to groceries and stalls in all parts of the city. Vegetables picked in the four nearby counties a dozen kilometres from Shanghai reach the public in just five to six hours. City consumers also get supplementary supplies from open markets where individual peasants sell their products at prices slightly higher than at the state trading agencies.

The area sown to vegetables on the rural outskirts of Shanghai is now some 1,200 hectares, 260 hectares more than in 1976, when under the influence of the gang of four some of the vegetable plots were made to grow cereals as a result of the policy that all vegetable growers should be self-sufficient in grain. In addition, hot houses covering 40 hectares turn out tomatoes, cucumbers and other fresh vegetables all year round.

Chongming Island in the estuary of the Yangtze River, where much of the food is grown on land reclaimed from the sea, is expanding in importance as a supplier of meat and eggs to the city. Last year the island provided Shanghai with 10,000 pigs, 250,000 kilogrammes of milk, and 180,000 chickens in addition to eggs, live fish and vegetables.

STATE-OWNED PLANTS IN SHANGHAI HELP COLLECTIVES

OW071226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, November 7 (XINHUA)--Many state-owned factories in Shanghai are helping collective enterprises improve management and train technicians. The Xinhua electrical appliances plant and what used to be the Qinhua knitting mill, both small collective enterprises, are each expected to gain a 25 per cent increase in profit this year over 1978. In May this year the two plants changed production to the manufacture of electric motors. Previously both enterprises produced goods that did not sell well.

Now the two plants work in cooperation with a state-owned electric iron plant which designs, galvanizes, polishes and assembles, while they produce the iron parts and accessories.

Prior to the change, the state-owned plant trained some 80 skilled workers and sent a number of advisers and technicians to help the two small plants improve management. Good coordination among the three plants has boosted overall production. The state-owned plant has revised its quotas and is planning to fulfil its original three-year quota in two years.

Specialised companies under Shanghai light industry and handicraft departments have this year organized some 30 collectively-owned small plants to shift to the production of consumer goods in popular demand. With the help of state-owned plants, these small enterprises are turning out electric implements, aluminium utensils, shirts, sports shoes, carpets, toys and pigments. At present more than 2,000 state-owned plants, shops and foreign trade units distribute raw materials to collective enterprises for processing, and some handle their sales for them.

Assistance is also given by big state-owned plants to small workshops run by rural communes and production brigades. The Shanghai general petro-chemical works in Jinshan County has mapped out a plan to help local commune-run enterprises. Work undertaken by the enterprises include making machine spare parts, packing, producing overalls and gloves, repair work and collecting and recycling scrap materials. It is estimated these items will have an output value of 10 million yuan.

BRIEFS

ANHUI MEMORIAL MEETING--A memorial service for comrades (Fang Zhiwu), (Chen Zifan), (Fan Zilong), (Xu Daozhen), (Wu Xingyuan), (Wang Mongfei) and (Zhang Jie) took place in Hefei on 29 October. They died in 1958, 1960 and in the Cultural Revolution period. (Fang) and (Chen) were vice chairmen of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, (Fan) was deputy director of the provincial labor bureau, (Xu) was deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, (Wu) was deputy director of the provincial communications department, (Wang) was vice chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce and (Zhang) was deputy director of the provincial agriculture department. Sending wreaths were Zhu Yunshan, NPC vice chairman; Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Gu Zhuoxin, Zhao Shouyi, (Li Shirong), Wang Guangyu, Zhang Kaifan, Yang Weiping and (Su Yu), secretaries of the provincial CCP committee. Wang Guangyu presided over the ceremony and Zhang Kaifan delivered a eulogy. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW]

ANHUI FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--In September, Anhui Province produced 140,200 dun of nitrogen fertilizer and 28,000 dun of phosphate fertilizer, representing 95 percent and over 300 percent increases over the same period last year respectively. As of 14 October, 71,000 dun of nitrogen fertilizer and 75,000 dun of phosphate fertilizer has been delivered to rural areas. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Oct 79 OW]

SHANDONG MARINE PRODUCTS--Jinan, 29 October--Coastal counties in Shandong Province strive to cultivate and breed marine products in coastal waters. In 1979, the area of coastal waters set aside for cultivating and breeding marine products, such as kelp, fish, oysters and clams, has exceeded 200,000 mu. Total annual production of cultivated and bred marine products is expected to reach 160,000 tons, accounting for more than 22 percent of the province's total production of aquatic products. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW]

GUANGXI PLA UNIT DENOUNCES WEI JINGSHENG

OW081840 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Nanning, 8 Nov--The commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the Guangxi PLA frontier forces that took part in the self-defensive counterattack along the Sino-Vietnamese border have expressed their great indignation against the counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng who furnished military intelligence to a foreign country [wai guo 1120 0948] and their resolute approval of and support for the punishment of Wei Jingsheng by the people's court in accordance with the law in order to protect the interests of the state and the people. They said: This has truly conformed to the will of the army and elated the army.

The commanders and fighters of the unit personally witnessed the numerous crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors along Sino-Vietnamese borders, including encroachments on China's territories, massacres of our border residents and fighting inside our country. They said: Under these unbearable circumstances, we were forced to carry out the self-defensive counterattack to defend our frontiers. All Chinese people with a feeling of righteousness were cheered by the just action of our army in defending our motherland. However, while we were engaged in fierce battle, the counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng sold intelligence information to others. He stabbed us in the back and helped our enemies. This kind of counterrevolutionary crime cannot be dismissed according to the law of the state and is hated by the people. We revolutionary fighters were extremely angry. Now the people's court has brought him to trial and punished him in accordance with the law. It has upheld justice, preserved law and vented our spleen.

Deputy battalion commander Huang Jishi, who honorably received the title of hero during the self-defensive counterattack, angrily point out: The criminal Wei Jingsheng furnished military intelligence to a foreigner. He thus committed the crime of betraying the motherland and the people and violated the law of our country. If we do not punish him severely in accordance with the law, what is the use of law of our country and how can we find justice? How can we console the fighters who shed their blood or sacrificed their lives in the self-defensive counterattack?

A number of unit commanders recalled the severe punishment of those who sold military intelligence during the revolutionary war years and said: Keeping military secrets is commonsense. Even the common people know this very well. In times of war, many people consider keeping military secrets as more important than their own lives. Some have sacrificed themselves in order to keep military secrets. Those who cared for nothing but saving their own skins and sold military intelligence to others will certainly be punished and resolutely suppressed.

The commander of the Ding Bailing unit said: At the northeast battlefield in 1947, the war was fought in an arduous manner. There was a deserter from the unit I belonged to. He was afraid of death and gave military intelligence on our army to the Kuomintang. Later that deserter was arrested by our army. A trial was held immediately and he was executed on the spot.

He angrily said: At the critical moment of our self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, Wei Jingsheng went so far as to furnish secret military information to a foreigner. We cannot tolerate national scum like Wei Jingsheng! We must punish him in accordance with the law and must not let that criminal Wei Jingsheng lounge around beyond the confines of the law.

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Based on his crime, Wei Jingsheng should receive capital punishment or at least be sentenced to life imprisonment. The trial and punishment of Wei Jingsheng by the court is to uphold the law of the state. Otherwise we will not be able to maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat and go all out to embark on the building of the "four modernizations" amid a situation of stability and unity.

HENAN RADIO URGES GENUINE 'HOLDING HIGH'

HK080822 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Henan station commentator's article: "Clearly Distinguish Between Genuine and Sham Holding High, Do Away With Modern Superstition"]

[Summary] "In deepening the study and discussion on the criterion of truth, two attitudes toward Mao Zedong Thought have appeared, one being genuine holding high and the other being false holding high. The former is a correct attitude and the latter is wrong. However, what is genuine holding high and what is false holding high? To clarify this problem has become an essential subject in education in ideological line. We must currently do away with three 'isms' in order to correctly understand and solve this problem.

"1. We must do away with mysticism and treat our revolutionary leaders with a scientific attitude. Our leaders are human beings, not gods. This Marxist view is correct. However, Lin Biao and the gang of four took advantage of the people's deep love and respect for the revolutionary leaders to vigorously advocate mysticism and create modern superstition." Under the influence of this evil trend, many of our comrades turned their trust into blind faith and their obedience into blind obedience, unwittingly worshipped the leader as a god and thought that only by doing so could they express their deep affection toward their leader and only this could be called genuine holding high. "In his National Day speech, Comrade Ye Jianying made a very comprehensive and correct appraisal of Comrade Mao Zedong. We must seriously study this speech and do away with mysticism and view the merits and demerits of our revolutionary leaders with a scientific attitude and in a down-to-earth way.

"2. We must do away with absolutism and view the ideology of the revolutionary leader as undergoing a constant process of development." Marxism is a scientific theory and an integration of absolutism and relativity. Mao Zedong Thought has also undergone a constant process of development in the wake of the development of practice and it is also a product of combining the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution. However, in the discussion on the criterion of truth, some comrades have persisted in looking at the ideology of the revolutionary leader from an absolute point of view. This metaphysical point of view has equated developing the revolutionary leader's ideology with cutting down the banner. This is erroneous. Practice is the sole criterion for distinguishing genuine from false holding high. Lin Biao and the gang of four arbitrarily distorted Mao Zedong Thought and vigorously engaged in inflating the class struggle, bringing the national economy to the brink of collapse. "Since the smashing of the gang of four and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has stressed that we must completely and accurately understand and use the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. It has also led the entire party and people throughout the country to carry out the discussion on the criterion of truth, restored and reaffirmed the dialectical materialist ideological line, and corrected and replaced certain theories of the revolutionary leader which have been proven obsolete, incorrect or not completely correct.

The ideology of the revolutionary leader has thus been enriched and developed, an excellent situation of stability and unity has appeared throughout the whole country and new developments have been made in industrial and agricultural production and in work on all fronts. Practice has convincingly proven that the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and the people throughout the whole country are the people who have genuinely held high Mao Zedong Thought, not those people who have persisted in the two 'whatevers.'

"3. We must do away with 'bookism.' We must look at the party policies of the new period from the point of view of practice." The party policies of the new period put forward by the third plenary session of the second session of the Fifth NPC have gained ever more popular support and have been proven correct through practice. "However, some comrades are still bound by the modern superstition advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four and their minds are still ossified or semioossified. They do not understand nor really believe in the party's policies. There are even a small number of people who oppose the policies. As a result, the implementation of party policies has been impossible in those places. These people think that what is advocated today is in fact what was criticized in the past and they wonder whether in implementing them they will deviate to the right. However, the question is not whether or not the things now advocated are those we criticized in the past, but whether or not we made correct criticism in the past and whether or not the things we advocate now are correct. We can only describe theories as correct after they have been proven correct by practice; and we can only describe policies as correct after they have been proven correct by practice. All the party policies put forward by the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC represent the summation of the positive and negative experiences obtained during the 30 years since the founding of the PRC. They are in line with the actual situation of our country and are completely correct." We must not allow anyone to continue to adopt a wait-and-see attitude in implementing the party policies, because this is completely wrong.

"We must seriously study Comrade Ye Jianying's speech made at the rally marking the 30th founding anniversary of the PRC, deeply criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four in connection with reality, thoroughly do away with modern superstition, persist in the view of practice first, still more closely unite around the CCP Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, resolutely implement all the party policies and valiantly advance toward the great target of the four modernizations.

WANG BICHENG INSPECTS WUHAN MILITIA WEAPONRY

HK080802 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 HK

[Text] According to a report from this station's correspondent, the Wuhan PLA units recently held an on-the-spot meeting on the management and maintenance of weaponry of urban militia in Wuhan Municipality. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences so as to further promote the management and maintenance of militia weaponry. Attending and speaking at the meeting were Wang Bicheng, Lin Weixian, Wu Lanting, (Dai Ke) and (Zhao Qingkui), leading comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and responsible persons of circles concerned. The Wuhan Garrison, the No 3506 plant, the Jiangnan railway rollingstock plant and the Hubei electrical machinery plant introduced their experiences at the meeting. The meeting awarded silk banners to 20 advanced militia units in Wuhan Municipality in promoting the management and maintenance of weaponry.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS MUSIC CONFERENCE

HK070821 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Hubei College of Arts recently held an academic report meeting on harmonics which was the first one in our country. Representatives of the Central College of Music and the colleges of music and arts from 20 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, including Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Nanjing, Sichuan, Shaanxi and Guangxi, were invited to attend. The Education Department of the Ministry of Culture, the People's Music Editorial Department, the People's Music Publishing House and the Shanghai Literature Publishing House also sent comrades to attend.

During the meeting, Chen Pixian, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, earnestly met with the members of the leadership group of the meeting. Together with all representatives attending the meeting, he also watched the musical performances given by the Hubei College of Arts.

HUNAN RADIO COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT RAISING PROCUREMENT PRICES

HK071610 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Hunan broadcasting station contributing commentator's article: "Raising the Procurement Prices of Agricultural and Sideline Products is an Important Way to Speed Up Agricultural Development"]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to raise the procurement prices of eight major nonstaple foods from 1 November. This decision was made after the procurement prices of 18 major agricultural and sideline products had been substantially raised. Why must the procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products be raised? In a word, because we want to promote agriculture.

In the past 10 years or so, due to the interference and sabotage by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the national economy was in a serious state of disproportion. The prices for some products which should have been rationally readjusted had not been readjusted for a long time. For example, the procurement price of grain remained unchanged for 12 years. During this period, agricultural production underwent a very big change. More and more materials for agricultural use, including agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, were used each year and the costs of agricultural production rose. According to statistics for 1978 from departments concerned, compared with 1965, the mechanized farming area in our province was 13.8 times larger, the number of drainage and irrigation power machines was 4 times greater and the quantity of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals used was some 5 times greater. Because a large quantity of modern materials for agricultural production was used, the expenditures for agricultural production in the province in 1978 were 1.85 times greater than in 1965.

The level of the procurement prices for agricultural products was equal to the costs for agricultural production. The level of the procurement prices of some agricultural products was even lower than the production costs. The price scissors between industrial and agricultural products which had been narrowed were widened again. Thus, many communes and brigades could not get the necessary capital for expanding reproduction from the sale of agricultural products. It was even difficult for them to maintain simple reproduction. The peasants' livelihood not only failed to improve, but even dropped. This seriously impaired the peasants' activism and hindered the development of agricultural production.

It is estimated that, as a result of the increase in the prices of agricultural and sideline products in our province this year, the peasants' income will increase by 500 million yuan and the per capita income will increase by some 10 yuan.

This decision of the party Central Committee and the State Council reflects the urgent demands of the peasants and is fervently supported by hundreds of millions of people. After this decision is carried out, the activism of the peasants for production will be unprecedentedly promoted. According to statistics of departments concerned, the total value of agricultural and sideline products procured by the end of September reached 2,255 billion yuan, 32 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year.

We must therefore correctly understand and support the measures taken by the party and the country for raising the procurement prices of agricultural and sideline products. We must strive to make contributions at our different posts with one heart and one mind to achieve the four modernizations.

HUNAN RIBAO URGES DEALING BLOWS AT CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

HK061142 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

["Excerpts" of HUNAN RIBAO 6 November commentator's article: "Resolutely Deal Blows at Criminal Activities"]

[Text] Recently, criminal activities have been rather rampant in Changsha and other municipalities. A handful of criminals, social dregs and bad people have committed various crimes. They have held up, robbed and murdered people in broad daylight. Some have threatened, insulted and raped women. Some have appeared and disappeared at transport stations and other public places and started picking pockets. Some people have also formed gangs to create disturbances, falsely accuse good people, rob people and so on. The criminal activities of this handful of social trash have seriously jeopardized the social stability and safety of people's lives and property. Everyone hates these criminals bitterly and has strongly demanded that they be punished. We must adopt a resolute attitude and measures to curb these evil trends.

Some comrades think that since we now no longer take the class struggle as the key link and we do not carry out any political movements, they are handicapped in dealing blows at criminal activities and are no longer bold and assured as they were before. This is a muddled understanding. Although we no longer take class struggle as the key link or develop political movements does not mean that we have given up class struggle. We must fully understand that while we are embarking on the four modernizations, it is inevitable that a handful of bad elements will carry out sabotage activities which will remain with us for a long time to come. Therefore, dealing blows at all kinds of criminal activities is an important content of grasping class struggle amid our new situation and is also a constant task in the protection of our four modernizations.

The public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts have special missions in dealing blows at criminal activities. We hope that the comrades in the public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts will do an even better job in fighting together, adopt strong and effective measures to preserve public order, further improve the investigation work and raise their efficiency in handling cases. They must also seriously strengthen their work in holding trials. They must persist in the principle of always sticking to the facts and take the law as the criterion. The criminals must be sentenced to imprisonment or held in custody whenever necessary. The criminals should be punished for violating the law and we must neither indulge them nor be softhearted. We must especially deal resolute blows at those habitual criminals who sabotage social order.

Struggling against the criminal activities is not only a matter of concern to the public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts, but it is also a responsibility of the entire society. All departments, units, neighborhoods and even all families must wholeheartedly strive to do well in disciplining young people who have dropped out of school. So long as all the departments and units work in concert to properly link the task of educating the majority with that of dealing blows at the minority, we will certainly be successful.

To more effectively struggle against the criminal activities, we must do well in organizing and mobilizing the masses. We must seriously put the basic level public security and protection organizations on a sound basis and organize a contingent of activists in public security and protection work. We must energetically commend those comrades who are bold to struggle against the criminals and must seriously guarantee their safety. Those bad elements who dare to make reprisals must be resolutely and severely dealt with. Only by doing so, can we boost the masses' morale and dampen the criminals' spirit. As a result, more and more people will be encouraged to stand up and struggle.

BRIEFS

HENAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Total output of rapeseed and peanuts in Henan Province, central China, rose by 50,000 tons on 670,000 hectares of land over last year, the best harvest in a decade. Henan Province is a major oil-bearing plant growing area. It produces more sesame than any other province. Rapeseed production has grown quickly in recent years. Sesame and peanut hectarage was extended from 288,000 last year to half a million hectares. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW]

HUNAN PROVINCE'S INCREASED CROPS--Hunan Province, reaped a total of 40,000 tons of tangerines this year, a 100 percent increase over last year. Fifteen counties and cities in the province were designated tangerine producers this year and tangerine hectarage enlarged to 40,000 hectares. Hunan's jute harvest was 35,000 tons, representing a 60 percent increase over last year. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW]

SICHUAN MEETING CRITICIZES 'LEFTIST,' RIGHTIST INTERFERENCE

HK081340 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 79 p 1 & 4 HK

[XINHUA report: "Eliminate 'Leftist' and Rightist Interference and Insure the Shift in Work Focus; Criticize Anarchism and Ultraindividualism and Safeguard Stability and Unity-- Forum Attended by a Number of County CCP Committee Secretaries in Sichuan Studies Ye Jianying's National Day Speech"]

[Text] "Only by continuing to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' resolutely eliminating the 'leftist' and rightist interference, opposing anarchism and ultraindividualism and safeguarding the political situation characterized by unity and stability, can party committees at all levels truly shift the focus of work to the four modernizations."

This is the common view of a number of county party committee secretaries who attended the forum to study Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech. They held that the positive and negative experiences gained during the past 30 years since the founding of new China have fully shown that at present party committees at all levels should truly exert their efforts for productive construction in order to do economic work well and gradually realize the four modernizations. These are the loftiest interests and the biggest politics of the whole party and the people throughout the country.

Reviewing the overall situation in various places after the shift in the work focus, county party secretaries attending the forum said that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, most of the county party committees have taken their first step on the path of productive construction and they have achieved fairly marked success in their efforts to lead economic work.

The success has manifested itself in the following areas:

First, in the process of criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many county party committees concentrated their force within a certain period to earnestly handle a large number of problems left over from the past, thereby implementing various policies of the party in a better way. As a result, the obstacles in various localities which hindered the smooth progress of shifting the work focus were removed.

Second, while exposing and criticizing the idealistic ideological line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many leading cadres of the county party committees began to free themselves from the spiritual shackles of "political movements" and "class struggle" which they eagerly propagated for a long time. They have gradually exerted their efforts to the study and research of productive construction and economic work. Starting from last January, while continuing to handle various problems left over from the past, half or two-thirds of the leading cadres in most of the county party committees were able to dedicate themselves to productive construction.

Third, after drawing a lesson from the one-sidedness ideological method and work style of issuing confused orders propagated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" when they were running amuck, many responsible comrades of the county party committees have gradually learned and begun to master the art of leadership of proceeding from actual conditions and acting in accordance with the objective laws. At present, cadres of the county party committees and production teams in many places have already been able to consciously pay attention to studying their local characteristics and bringing the local superiority in to full play. Therefore, an entirely new situation has occurred in productive construction.

Fourth, county party committee secretaries attending the forum maintained that although it has only been 10 months or so since we shifted our work focus, inspiring results have been gained in productive construction of many places. Some commune members said happily that for a long time, the labels of "revisionism" and "capitalist tails" were randomly used, cadres did not dare mention the word "money" and the masses did not dare talk about "richness." Even old women who raised chickens in the rural areas were criticized and struggled against. As a result, "teams without chickens," "teams without ducks" and even "counties without money" could be found in many places. Now, the situation has completely changed.

However, county party committee secretaries attending the forum said that shifting the work focus in various places has not been easy. There are still a great deal of "leftist" and rightist interference and subjective and objective obstructions. Side issues have cropped up constantly. There have been frequent interruptions in the situation characterized by stability and unity. In a few places, it is difficult to maintain a normal work, social, production and teaching order or even a normal traffic order. All these have hindered party committees in various places from concentrating their minds and energy on productive construction. The shift of the work focus has thus been severely affected. Therefore, we must shout as loudly as possible to attract the attention of the whole party and people throughout the country to these matters. At the forum, while linking these matters with the problems arising in various places, all the participants earnestly discussed ways to further shift the work focus so that party committees at all levels will devote themselves to the four modernizations. To accomplish the task, they suggested that party committees at all levels grasp the following three areas of work:

First, leading cadres at all levels should continue to study and grasp the basic essence of Comrade Ye Jianying's speech delivered at the mass rally to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. They should continue to criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and thoroughly eradicate the influence of this line in their own minds. In accordance with the principle of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing the truth, they should further emancipate their minds, break down various man-made forbidden areas and fully implement the guiding principles, policies, laws and decrees adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC. They should earnestly solve the masses' practical problems that should be and can be solved. They said that since the 3d plenary session, various places have done a great deal to implement the policy of redressing false charges, wrong sentences and trumped-up charges and the policy for individuals. They have enjoyed the warm praise of the masses. However, a small number of leading comrades have not fully grasped the party's policies and they have not done their best to implement them. In particular, they are reluctant to solve or thoroughly solve the cases which they wrongly handled under the ultraleftist line. All this shows that we have not straightened up our ideological line. All the participants said that since cases were wrongly handled, why should the rehabilitation of these cases be blocked? Does this not mean that the ultraleftist line and ideas are still continuing to cause mischief? Under such circumstances, the people concerned have repeatedly approached you in the hope that you would help them solve their problems. It is wrong to say that they interfered with you. We should realize that justice is not on our side. All the participating comrades also held that party committees and governments at all levels should enthusiastically solve the problems concerning the welfare of the masses by utilizing the available local conditions. We should on no account adopt an indifferent and bureaucratic attitude. Some of the masses' demands are reasonable but, for the time being, it is beyond our economic capability to satisfy them. In dealing with such a situation, we should patiently explain the reasons to the masses. We should make them understand that the

present economic difficulties are the results of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the past 10 years. We must make everyone understand that only by working with one heart and one mind and devoting ourselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations, can we overcome these difficulties. The four modernizations are the only future for the people of our country.

Second, party committees at all levels must make an adequate appraisal of the pernicious influence of and damages done by anarchism, ultraindividualism and moribund exploiting class thinking peddled for a long time by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Special attention must be drawn to the fact that remnants of the factional forces of the "gang of four" and a handful of people with ulterior purposes, are exploiting the social problems left over by the past and the discontent of some people, to incite and cause trouble. We must not ignore this fact; we must never slacken our vigilance. They cited facts to show that among those taking the lead in making trouble in some localities at present, were some troublemakers [nao pai ren wu 7593 3175 0086 3670] who once followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four" closely and flaunted the banner of combating "capitalist roaders." Such people have now suddenly changed their tone and come out again to cause chaos using the banner of "fighting against bureaucratism" and "for democracy." Although the "gang of four" have fallen, these people have not changed their objective, that is, they are still trying to antagonize the party committees. Their methods have not changed either; they are still using the old methods once applied by the "gang of four," such as forming factionalist groups, establishing contacts, mounting group assaults, carrying out demonstrations, fanning flames, molding public opinion and advancing excessive demands concerning democracy. They think that they were "heroic rebels" of the past and are still "true men" in "rebellion." We must never be indulgent toward such black sheep who disrupt stability and unity and undermine the four modernizations. We must expose their ugly features before the masses and isolate them. At the same time, we must point out the correct political orientation for them and tell them that there will be no future for them if they continue to make trouble. If they refuse to repent and insist on their troublemaking activities to the extent of contravening the law, they must be punished according to law.

Third, the party committees at all levels must greatly strengthen their ideological and political work and, by centering such work on the four modernizations, help the cadres and the masses correctly understand and handle the relations between centralization and democracy, discipline and freedom, personal ease of mind and unity of will, as well as the relations between the part and the whole, the individual and the state, and immediate and long-range interests. The county party secretaries attending the meeting pointed out that judging from the current situation in various localities, there is room for improvement in our work to insure both democracy and freedom and centralization and discipline. Likewise, there are instances which show that we have not done well enough to insure both personal ease of mind and unity of will. In our daily political life, it is imperative to give serious attention to these two aspects at the same time; we must not stress one aspect to the neglect of the other. They said that it is imperative to insure freedom but at the same time it is imperative to observe discipline; we must insure personal ease of mind but at the same time we must insure unity of will. If we only one-sidedly and absolutely demand democracy, freedom and personal ease of mind while shunning centralism, discipline and unity of will, our people, party, army and nation will not be united and will even end up in defeat. [paragraph continues]

In that kind of situation, will we be able to talk about the four modernizations? In that kind of situation, the country will no longer be a country and the party will no longer be a party. How then can there be any personal rights to democracy, freedom and ease of mind? The participants at the discussion unanimously said that since the party's third plenary session the entire party and people must look at everything from the point of view of whether it is conducive to the four modernizations. This is our fundamental criterion for distinguishing between right and wrong in all things. Only by proceeding from this point of view will we be able to overcome certain ideological confusion, unify our understanding and action, work attentively with one heart and one mind and race against time to realize the great goal of the four modernizations.

In discussing how to help the masses correctly understand and handle the relations between the part and the whole, the individual and the state and immediate and long-range interests, the county party secretaries at the forum noted that this is also a question which must be solved immediately. In their opinion, the party committees and the government are now suddenly confronted with many problems that must be tackled at once; these problems began to pile up more than a decade or even two or three decades ago and they concern the people's employment, remunerations, welfare, housing, schooling and other aspects of life. When judged from the point of view of a single locality, an individual and immediate interests, many of these problems must be solved. However, if judged from the point of view of the whole situation, the entire country and the long term interests of the people, some of these problems must be and can be solved immediately. However, while some must be solved, they cannot be solved as yet for lack of the necessary conditions. This is just what is meant by the old saying: It is not that I do not want to do it, but that I am not able to. As far as the redressing of unjust, false and wrong cases in various localities is concerned, it is perfectly just to demand that such cases be politically and thoroughly redressed once and for all. As far as financial compensation and repayment are concerned, the government is at present basically unable to meet such demands. In some localities, if compensation was to be paid for the houses torn down, property confiscated and wages withheld during all the political movements in the past, the amount of funds needed would be so great that it would be beyond the means of the local governments even if their gold reserves are totally exhausted. Party committees at all levels must do thoroughgoing and meticulous ideological work among the people, explain the cause and history of such cases, help the people actively take part in economic construction to bring about the rapid growth of our social productive force and gradually overcome the difficulties that these problems pose for the individuals concerned.

At the forum, the county party committee secretaries also talked about how to consciously overcome bureaucratism. They unanimously held that the ruling party of the proletariat must continuously overcome bureaucratism and that this must be supervised by the people. They said: "We must be the first to trouble ourselves and the last to enjoy ourselves." We must lead a hard and simple life, work selflessly for the common good and always remain the people's public servants. This represents the class nature of our proletarian party and is also a political trait that every Communist Party member should cherish. However, at present there exist within the party an extremely small number of people who seek privileges in a big way, stay away from the masses and are seriously guilty of bureaucratism. The masses of people hate and deeply resent the way these people behave. The committee for inspecting party discipline, the organization department of the party and the whole party committee should check these things regularly to strengthen the criticism and supervision of these people. [paragraph continues]

They must seriously deal with those serious offenders who obstinately refuse to correct themselves, and take this as a way to equate all the party members and cadres. In addition, we should also make the masses see that bureaucratism must be overcome and the practice of seeking privileges must be opposed. The question lies in how much importance we should attach to the problem of opposing bureaucratism and the practice of seeking privileges and what tactics we should use. In this regard, we should guide the masses toward a correct understanding. In no way can we interpret bureaucratism as the current "main contradiction" in our society and thwart our own efforts to concentrate on the four modernizations, as certain ill-intentioned individuals do. Nor can we use so-called "vigorous promotion of democracy" to disrupt our hard-won excellent situation of stability and unity, as certain ill-intentioned individuals do.

In sum, county party committee secretaries attending the forum unanimously held that we must insure that party committees at various levels can really shift the work focus to the economic field and concentrate their main energies on the four modernizations. The main problem currently facing us ideologically and politically is to continue criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," further emancipate our minds and thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison and influence of this line. At the same time, we must also criticize the trends toward anarchism and extreme individualism in order to maintain and carry forward the political situation of stability and unity.

PLA SYMPOSIUM ON TREATMENT OF COMBAT WOUNDS HELD IN CHENGDU

HK061115 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The all-army symposium on surgical techniques for the treatment of combat wounds was recently held in Chengdu. (Wang Ping), political commissar of the General Logistics Department; He Biao, deputy director of the General Logistics Department; Zhang Xiang, director of the Public Health Department of the General Logistics Department; (Yang Dingchen), deputy director of the Public Health Department of the General Logistics Department; responsible comrades of all military regions and service branches, specialists, professors and also representatives of medical personnel and technicians who participated in the self-defensive counterattack against the SRV, some 200 people in all, attended the symposium.

Zhong Hanhua, Wei Jie, (Wang Tingpan), Li Wenqing and (Ding Zhongpan), responsible people of the Chengdu PLA units, were present at the opening and closing ceremonies. During the symposium, Political Commissar (Wang Ping) made a report on seriously implementing the spirit of the 4th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and Vice Chairman Ye's important speech marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The emphasis of the symposium was on summing up and exchanging the experiences in public health work during the self-defensive counterattack against the SRV. The participants discussed and studied the plan for improving and revising surgical techniques for the treatment of combat wounds. They also visited the hospitals and public health teams of various PLA units and gave surgical and technical demonstrations at public health centers and theaters.

The symposium was of great significance in improving the surgical techniques of the PLA and raising the standard of medical treatment. At the same time, it will play an important role in promoting the realization of a shift in work focus in the army's public health departments.

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HEBEI FIRST SECRETARY RECEIVES NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATES

SK081141 [Editorial Report SK] Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 November broadcasts a report stating that Liu Zihou, first secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee, and Jiang Yizhen, second secretary of the Hebei provincial party committee, received the returning delegates to the national congresses of democratic parties and federations of industrialists and businessmen on the afternoon of (25) November. According to the report, Liu Zihou and Jiang Yizhen, on behalf of the provincial party committee, extended greetings to the delegates and urged them to do a good job in relaying and implementing the guidelines of the national congresses after returning to their native places and strive to maintain close ties with the masses and to focus their work on serving the four modernizations.

SHANXI HOLDS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON PRICES, WAGES

HK080947 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial conference on prices and wages approved by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. The provincial conference discussed the retail prices for pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products and milk and studied ways to offer staff and workers subsidies for nonstaple food and to upgrade some staff and workers.

Over 500 people attended the conference. "Wu Guangtang, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and (Jia Congzhi), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, jointly presided over the conference. Comrade Wu Guangtang delivered a speech."

The retail price for mutton will increase by 18 percent. All areas of the province can set the prices for freshwater fish on condition that the retail prices will not be increased by over 35 percent. To promote the development of milk cow breeding, the retail prices for vegetables have relatively greater effects on the livelihood of staff and workers. The retail prices for vegetables were increased in varying degrees over the past 2 years." All vegetables must be sold at last year's average prices. The prices of vegetables must not be increased any more. From November, every staff or worker will be given 5 yuan as a monthly subsidy for nonstaple food. The wages of 40 percent of the workers will be increased.

SHANXI RALLY COMMENDS OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS

HK011308 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Oct 79 HK

[Summary] The Shanxi Provincial Economics Committee and broadcasting affairs bureau held a broadcast and televised rally in Taiyuan on 26 October to commend outstanding industrial products and progressive enterprises and pace setters in promoting product quality. The rally mobilized industry and communications workers throughout the province to make still greater efforts to raise the quality of the province's industrial products to a new level. Wang Kewen, (Guo Xian), Jia Yunbiao and (Jia Tongzhi), leading comrades of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended the rally. Wang Kewen, vice chairman of the committee, made a speech.

After extending congratulations to the progressive enterprises and pace setters for producing high quality products, Wang Kewen noted that product quality in the province is generally not good enough.

Quality and technical control work remains very poor, resulting in very unstable product quality. The leading comrades of the industry and communications departments and units must make renewed efforts to establish the idea of putting quality first and inculcate this idea among the workers. They must regularly investigate the markets to find out the needs of customers and grasp the promotion of quality as a regular task. Old products must be improved and more new products turned out.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Kewen called on industry and communications workers throughout the province to battle hard throughout November and December, strive to fulfill the year's plans for increasing production and practicing economy and make great efforts to further improve product quality.

BRIEFS

BEIJING MEMORIAL SERVICE--Beijing, 2 November--A memorial service was held for Comrade Li Qiuye, former secretary of the party committee of the Beijing College of Foreign Trade and former president of the college, at the Babaoshan Cemetery in Beijing on 20 October. Comrade Li Qiuye died on 30 June 1968 at the age of 53. He was a victim of the persecution of the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Comrade Li Qiuye joined the revolution in 1938 and was admitted into the party the same year. He devoted his whole life to training foreign trade personnel for our country. Wreaths were sent by Nie Rongzhen and Yao Yilin. Yao Yilin attended the memorial service. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 2 Nov 79 OW]

HEBEI DAQING-TYPE PORT--With the approval of the Ministry of Communications, the Hebei provincial party and revolutionary committees and the Qinhuangdao municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Qinhuangdao Port Administrative Bureau was named as a Daqing-type enterprise. A 2,000-person rally was held on 3 November to confer the title, with the attendance of responsible comrades from the departments concerned under the Ministry of Communications, the Shanghai Port Administrative Bureau and the Hebei provincial communications department. [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL SECONDARY HARVEST--Peasants in the rural areas of Hu-lun-bei-ier League in Nei Monggol are engaged in a secondary harvest of grain. As of 25 October they had gathered an additional 1.17 million jin of grain. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL ENTERPRISES--With the approval of the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance, 24 industrial enterprises in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region have begun to expand their administrative authority on a trial basis. These enterprises, chosen from the fields of light industry, machine building, metal smelting, building materials, chemical industry, pharmaceuticals, farm machinery and electronics industry, play an important role in the region's industrial front. It is estimated that with the expansion of administrative authority and the retention of part of the profits, their funds for production, welfare and bonuses will be 600,000 yuan more than last year. At the same time, their contributions to the state are expected to increase by 2 million yuan over last year. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 SK]

ISMAYIL AYMAT URGES CONTACTS WITH XINJIANG RESIDENTS ABROAD

OW080229 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, November 5 (XINHUA correspondent)--The Chinese Government encourages former residents of Xinjiang (Sinkiang) now residing abroad to correspond with and have close contacts with their relatives at home, says Ismayil Aymat, chairman of the people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. If they wish to return to visit their relatives or settle down or just come as tourists, the government will welcome and make provision for them, he added.

Forty-four-year-old Ismayil Aymat is of minority Uygur (Uighur) nationality. He is a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Xinjiang regional party committee. He was elected chairman of the people's government of multinational Xinjiang last September.

In a recent interview, Chairman Ismayil Aymat asked this correspondent to convey his greetings to those former residents of Xinjiang now living abroad on the occasion of the Islamic Corban festival. He estimated that scores of thousands of minority peoples from Xinjiang are now residing abroad, mostly in western Asia. Most are ordinary people who went abroad on pilgrimages or on business before China's liberation in 1949. Very few were Kuomintang military or civilian officials who went abroad before liberation. All have relatives in Xinjiang and they long to see them again.

Large numbers of applications had been received in the past year or so by the Xinjiang people's government from former Xinjiang residents requesting permission to visit their relatives in Xinjiang, and from Xinjiang residents for permission to visit relatives abroad, receive property inherited from relatives abroad or to settle abroad.

In response, Chairman Ismayil Aymat said, the people's government of Xinjiang with the approval of the State Council had adopted the following policies:

(1) Former Kuomintang military and civilian officials, including high-ranking officials in the former Kuomintang Xinjiang provincial government, who went abroad to live in western Asia before liberation, will be pardoned for past misdeeds in line with the policy that all patriots belong to one family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late, so long as they do not engage in activities that will divide the motherland. They are welcome to return and take part in socialist construction. Those who prefer to stay abroad and have obtained permission to do so from their countries of residence, may apply at the Chinese embassies in these countries and go through the necessary formalities in order to be treated as Overseas Chinese. Those who already have adopted a foreign nationality will be treated as foreign nationals and not as Overseas Chinese.

(2) Members of China's minority nationalities in Xinjiang who are now living in western Asia, including former Kuomintang military and civilian officials, who apply for permission to return to China to visit relatives, settle down or come as tourists will be welcome and given assistance. A policy of free entry and free exit will be carried out towards those compatriots who apply to enter the country to visit their families.

(3) The relatives in Xinjiang of those members of minority nationalities from Xinjiang who now reside in western Asia will be treated as relatives of Overseas Chinese.

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(4) In the case of the relatives in Xinjiang of minority peoples from Xinjiang now residing in Western Asia the policy to be carried out is one of "equality without discrimination, and preferential consideration when necessary". They will be encouraged to correspond with their relatives abroad. Their applications for permission to visit their relatives abroad, inherit property or to reside abroad with their relatives will be approved when the necessary formalities are completed.

QINGHAI: PLA DISTRICT HOLDS LECTURES ON MARXIST THEORY

OW070320 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Xining, 3 November--XINHUA reporter An Xiaoping reports: Since the beginning of this year, the party committee of the PLA Xining Garrison District has persistently held lectures on philosophy in connection with the discussion of the criterion of truth to make leading cadres better able to follow the correct ideological line through a systematic study of basic Marxist theories.

While conducting discussions on the criterion of truth, the party committee of the PLA Xining Garrison District realized the importance and urgency of organizing leading cadres to study basic theories of dialectical materialism. In the beginning of this year, the party committee gave leading cadres a test on theories, and it found that quite a few comrades did not have a clear understanding of basic theories of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, the party committee decided that while conducting discussions on the criterion of truth, it was necessary to reeducate leading cadres in basic theories of Marxist philosophy so that the discussion on the criterion of truth might be further promoted through study, and they could firmly adhere to the ideological line of dialectical materialism and emancipate themselves from the shackles of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

One of the reasons that leading cadres of the Xining Garrison District were able to persist in their study of basic theories of Marxism was that the principal leading cadres of the party committee took the lead in the study. Commander Zhu Tingyun and Political Commissar Gao Dengming were never late in attending the study sessions. Whenever they had other meetings to attend, they would ask for leave beforehand and voluntarily take make-up lessons afterwards. Recently the Xining Garrison District mapped out new plans for holding lectures on basic knowledge in political science and economics so as to make leading cadres learn more and master the basic theories of Marxism.

BRIEFS

GANSU GROUNDWATER MEETING--The second coordination meeting in Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang and Nei Monggol provinces and autonomous regions on the survey and study of groundwater was held from 20 to 26 October in Wuwei County, Gansu Province. Attending the meeting were scientists, technicians, experts and engineers from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, desert institutes and various universities and colleges. The meeting stated that groundwater research started in the 1950s and that initial success has now been achieved. The meeting urged doing a good job in establishing related organizations, carrying out coordination among the six dry provinces and autonomous regions and collecting and compiling data on this subject. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Nov 79 SK]

XINJIANG PRICE INSPECTION--Urumqi, 29 October--Yining Municipality recently enforced economic sanctions against enterprises, stores and their managers and owners for making unauthorized price increases or disguised price increases. During a recent price inspection conducted in Yining City, prices on vegetables, apparels and service charges were found higher than authorized. The offending enterprises and shops were fined for violating the price control regulations. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1438 GMT 79 OCT 79 OW]

HSIN WAN PAO COMMENTS ON SEIZURE OF U.S. EMBASSY IN TEHRAN

HK090212 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 8 Nov 79 p 3 HK

["Evening Talk" column by Yang Chu: "Only by Exercising Patience and Restraint Can One Accomplish One's Mission"]

[Excerpts]

Secret Meeting

The United States has continued to restrain itself.

Former U.S. Attorney General Clark and U.S. Senate assistant Miller were sent to Iran. However, they broke their journey in Turkey. This is because Tehran has no wish to receive the two guests.

U.S. Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Vance have had a secret meeting with senators. The contents of the meeting have not been disclosed. Presumably they reported to the senators on the situation in Iran. Did they discuss a secret decision of the White House with the senators in an attempt to get a ratification? Is there such a secret decision?

View on Airdrop

The New York TIMES columnist on military affairs, Middleton, who maintains close links with the Pentagon is talking about the possibility of an airdrop to seize Iran's airport and the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

Engage in Idle Theorizing

It is all right if an airdrop is only the strange idea of a scholar who engages in idle theorizing. If this is not just Middleton's idea, if the White House and the Pentagon are also thinking of an airdrop and if such a plan has already been drawn up, then things are not too encouraging and a disaster is imminent.

The success of Israel's raid on Uganda's Entebbe Airport was not due to the "prowess" of the Israeli commando unit but to the fact that Uganda was then ruled by Amin.

Iran is not Uganda.

Painful Choice

There are numerous fanatic and armed religious believers in Iran whose anti-U.S. feeling has run high. If there is fighting, there will be a sea of flames and a river of blood and many people will die including Americans.

Islamic countries in the Middle East and the Near East may not necessarily feel sympathy for and support Khomeyni's current way of doing things. However, if the United States dispatches troops, these countries will be forced to feel sympathy for and support their Islamic brothers.

If the United States does not want to make things difficult for Saudi Arabia and does not want to see American ships submerged under the waves in the Persian Gulf, it had better further exercise patience and restraint. It is true that this is painful especially when there is no reliable guarantee of the safety of the hostages.

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